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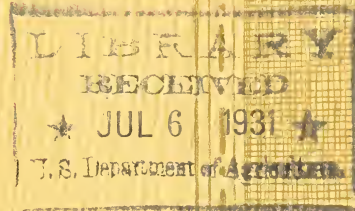


Received
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HEDGE LAWN'S

Import Division

GARDEN GUIDE



Ans'd **MAY 27 1927**

HEDGE LAWN NURSERIES

ROUTE 2

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA



TO OUR FRIENDS

*We hope that this little edition fulfills its mission—
and that is to make your place more
beautiful and more fruitful*



We have tried to make it more than a mere catalogue. In it you will find described many treasures of the orchard and garden. In our extensive assortment of trees, shrubs and flowers and with so many varieties from which to choose, there are plants available for any place and for any purpose for which you may need them. Their commercial value is undisputed. Of their beauty can it truly be said—in their manner is grace, in their color is rest and their power of beauty gives happiness. When you know them intimately their presence is inspiring and their influence perpetual.

For your convenience we have made this book into Ornamental and Fruit Departments. These are properly divided into several groups and under each group heading we first describe, then suggest, planting and after care. Further information may be had by referring to index, and reading general topics, like Landscaping, How to Plan an Orchard, Spraying, Planting Instructions, etc. This may save you the trouble of writing, but if you fail to find what you want, remember we are obligated to every customer as well as the community for their friendship and patronage and we will gladly help you if we can.

We cherish a hope that this book will prove interesting and that somewhere in it you may find a helpful suggestion or new idea. It has been planned to assist you in making your place more bountiful, your house a home and your lot a beauty spot.

We cordially invite you to inspect our nursery.

Sincerely yours,

Hedge Lawn Nurseries

WILLIAMSON ROAD

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Branch Nursery, HOLLINS, VIRGINIA



OUR POLICIES AND SERVICE

READ BEFORE ORDERING

Adjustments—Our chief aim is delivering to our customers—to you—a full measure of satisfaction, and any errors made in filling orders will be promptly and cheerfully corrected.

It is on this foundation that we have built our business and solicit your patronage. The cooperation we ask of you in establishing satisfaction is that you advise us immediately should an examination of your shipment disclose an error. Delays often make satisfactory adjustments impossible.

We have but few misunderstandings and believe that any differences which might arise in your dealings with us can be amicably straightened out.

In selling direct, without the expense of agents' commissions, we are enabled to give our customers a better value of goods and greater satisfaction.

Replacements—Everything that is humanly possible is done to insure the receipt by our customers of live, healthy stock that will thrive and give fine results if properly cared for.

The digging of stock, that is cutting roots and moving the plants from one place to another, has in it a certain amount of risk as does a surgical operation. Nursery stock is perishable in nature, for the plants we sell are living things. In the transplanting of them a few may die.

Ninety per cent. of failures are due to causes which you will readily recognize are beyond our control, such as delay in transit, improper care after receiving, undue exposure during planting, improper setting, failure to prune, impoverished or unadapted soil, disease and injury with lack of subsequent care and attention. Not only do we carefully pack and ship healthy live stock, but we instruct our customers as to the correct handling, planting and caring for the nursery stock they receive. Regardless of our many precautions a combination of the above circumstances may cause a tree to die although it possessed vigor and vitality when shipped.

Every bit of thought and knowledge we possess goes into the growing of our plants for a period sometimes from two to fifteen years. It has cost us just as much to raise those that fail as it does those that grow. In view of our nominal prices and the fact that only live, healthy stock, properly prepared for ship-

ment, leave our nursery, replacements without charge are not possible.

Guarantee—All stock sent out by us must not only be healthy but true to labeled name and as described in this catalogue.

Errors, of course, sometimes occur. We pride ourselves on conducting our business on the highest ethical lines. We deplore misrepresentation and carelessness alike, and the fact that our business is singularly free of adjustments speaks for the consistently satisfying service we render our customers.

Should, by any chance, a plant be found untrue to name we will gladly replace with the genuine or refund the purchase price. Beyond this we can assume no responsibility.

Substitution—Occasionally we find ourselves out of a certain variety. In such cases we always send the nearest match in color and season unless you instruct us, when placing the order, to make no substitution.

On many orders for fruits or ornamentals our intimate knowledge of varieties, soils and climate enable us to make changes which are profitable to our customers. We make no effort, however, to better a selection of varieties unless our customer gives us specific permission to do so.

Terms—Unlike most types of business, the average turnover of our stock is four and a half years. In other words, we are that length of time in getting our money back even when the goods are sold on a cash basis. For this reason our terms are cash with order.

WHEN TO PLANT

When is the best time to plant? This question is asked more than any other. There is no best time. Several conditions make it impossible to name either spring or fall. The *best* time to plant hardy things is when your soil is in the best condition to receive the plants. This preparation is the most necessary. The temperature of the ground changes little, fall or spring, after you get under the surface a few inches. All things being equal, fall has advantages over spring. The cut roots heal over during the winter, the rains usually firm the soil about the plant and with the first breath of spring air your tree is on your grounds ready to start. But the spring planter doesn't have to risk winter injury on

the tender plants; he has the long winter evenings to plan his requirements and the soil is usually a little easier to dig and prepare.

A state certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment, assuring its freedom from insect pests and disease. We are members of the American Association of Nurserymen.

BRIEF PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

We send out planting instructions with each order. Some cultural hints are given under each heading throughout the catalogue. Briefly, this is what you should do:

On arrival of trees, place in a protected place, keeping moist if held for a day only, else bury roots in ground at once.

Pruning is necessary. General rule is to cut off one-half to two-thirds the length of the lateral branches. This balances loss of root system necessary in digging the tree. Remove all label wires.

Plant carefully. Dig ample holes to take roots without crowding. Plant not more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood. Work fine soil into the roots, be sure there are no air pockets and tamp earth solid to insure contact with every root. Water, if possible, before applying the top three inches.

Mulching or cultivation is necessary if good growth is expected. Both conserve the moisture, which is very essential.

Watering, sprinkling and spraying are of little value during times of drought. Remember the roots of most plants are buried eight to eighteen inches in the soil and it takes a good soaking to reach them. Let the hose run slowly for an hour or so—it pays.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LANDSCAPE PROBLEMS

Have you hesitated about beautifying your lawn because you hardly knew how to go about it? The proper selection and arrangement of plants in some cases does take more time and study than some busy folks can find to give to the subject. Just what plants to use to screen your (or your neighbor's) clothes yard from the house; to give your lawn seclusion; to relieve the bare look of the house foundation—these are among the problems that, perhaps, confront you. We have endeavored to make this book as helpful as possible and we feel confident the lists, descriptive matter and illustrations will point the way to the solution of many problems. Some, however, cannot be dealt with in generalities.

For the solution of individual problems we maintain men well trained in plant adaptabilities and arrangements. They will gladly give you our ideas on plant selections and arrangements, together with estimate of cost. This is done in either of two ways:

Personal calls to go over the problem right on the lawn or Letter Aid Service is offered to patrons at more distant points. Through it we are able to give you much the same service as is rendered through a personal call, for with a detailed description of your problem, a sketch showing dimensions and existing features and a photo or two, if available, we can readily visualize it, and give you our ideas and estimate.

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Start out with a definite object in view and plan accordingly.

Locate your walks and roadways, arranging them for service and beauty.

Avoid straight lines and sharp angles if possible. Graceful curves are more pleasing to the eye.

Plan to leave the center of lawn unobstructed, planting the borders with masses of shrubs and trees.

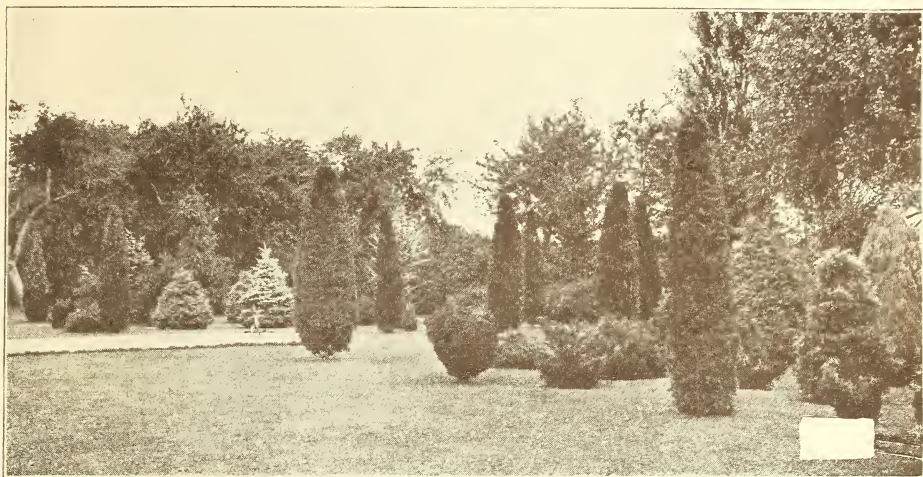
Remember, in arranging your shade trees on the lawn, your idea should not be to play checkers with them but to "frame" the house and not hide it. Always leave the center open as it makes the approach more inviting.

Background, or sky line, is a feature not half appreciated. Given a proper setting a cottage will often be more attractive than a poorly planted mansion. Plant heavily behind and to the rear sides of your home if on a big lawn.

Avoid too much variety in mass planting. Alternating or "salt and pepper" arrangement is not nearly so effective as grouping plants of each kind. Where space permits, at least five plants of a single kind is suggested.

For front line or border planting especially, choose few varieties and plant more of them. The result will be more pleasing. Plant the taller things in the back of the border with the lower growing ones alternating and the border plants in curves or groups.

For the foundation remember always—height in the corners, immediately in front of pillars and at the bare wall spaces. Under the windows low or medium plants only.



A GROUP OF SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS

ARE IMPORTANT IN ANY PLANTING

Green of every shade and hue, charmingly contrasted with blue, gold and gray, their foliage is always pleasing. Pyramidal or erect, globular or spreading, you can find forms for every fancy. For groups or screening, in shelter planting or hedges you have nothing quite to equal them. In summer they are attractive, in winter they offer a comforting note to the bleak landscape and under the weight of ice and snow their great drooping branches of green seem to cheer.

Out in the lawn, the larger growing Pines, Spruces and Hemlocks suggest a permanency and a grandeur that cannot be duplicated with other planting materials. For small premises there are appropriate varieties. As backgrounds, hedges and specimens you will find plants suitable for every use. In landscape work they simply have no rivals. They are so wonderful because of their beauty throughout the four seasons of the year.

Their most popular use, of course, is for doorstep or foundation planting. No home is now complete without something to break the bare walls or soften the harsh lines. The day of cannas is past, persons demand something more permanent and more lasting than a few weeks of summer blossom and foliage. Evergreens fill every requirement.

They are hardy, they are enduring and their beauty permanent. Their habits of growth, their various forms and interesting foliage enable any one to choose, no matter how fastidious, varieties that will be pleasing in effect and congenial of location.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Before you dig your holes or loosen the burlap (as all evergreens should be handled with balls of soil intact) set them up in arrangement as planned and move them about, view them from different angles so as to get the very best effect. When planting, the burlap should be loosened and laid down in the hole or removed or if the ball of soil is broken then the hole should be partially filled with earth and then the top portion of the burlap cut away with a sharp knife. By all means tread the soil firmly about the roots. The general planting directions also apply here. Watering is very necessary during periods of drought and especially the first year. Remember the caution to water copiously these deeply set plants—and one good soaking is worth a dozen light sprinklings.

PRUNING

At planting time evergreens seldom need pruning. If well grown like ours they are

shapely and when handled with balls of soil they should grow off without trouble. However, in a year or so some varieties are inclined to grow "open." Then shearing may be done with hedge tools, clipping the young growth, preferably not further than that made the previous season. This causes the inner branches to advance, making a very close and compact plant, thus hiding the unsightly interior of open trees.

IMPORTANT

Prune evergreens when they are growing—better just as the spring growth comes on and at least before it becomes hard in July.

The principal trouble is the dog. Tie up the pup, as canines and conifers don't mix, or else plant something on the front row in protection.

Attractive entrances make favorable "first impressions"

THE ARBOR VITAE

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, *Thuja occidentalis*—One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing kindly under adverse conditions, and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth and while it is not as green in color during the winter as some of the other varieties it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

12 to 15 inches.....	\$ 1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	4.50
6 to 8 feet.....	8.00

ARBOR VITAE, BERKMAN GOLDEN, *T. orientalis aurea nana*—This is without doubt the showiest of all the Arbor Vitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright green and is striking in appearance. Does especially well with us and should be in every planting.

DWARF BIOTA (Golden)

12-inch.....	\$ 2.50
18-inch.....	4.00
Specimens 2 to 3 feet.....	8.00
Specimens 3 to 4 feet.....	15.00

ARBOR VITAE, GLOBE, *T. occidentalis globosa*—This usually develops into a perfect globe shaped plant, the spread equalling the height. The foliage is light green and attractive. These are largely used for front line planting, as specimens in urns or vases as well as in formal work where symmetry is especially desired.

GLOBOSA ARBOR VITAE

6-inch Spread.....	\$ 1.00
12-inch Spread.....	2.00
18-inch Spread.....	3.50
24-inch Spread.....	5.00

ARBOR VITAE, ORIENTAL or CHINESE, *T. orientalis*—This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, but is inclined to branch erect forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. It shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact as it is inclined to grow open.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE

18 inches.....	\$ 1.50
24 inches.....	2.00
3 feet.....	3.50
4 feet.....	4.50
5 feet.....	5.50

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDAL, *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*—This is strikingly attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep, rich green and like all Arbor Vitae is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular.

PYRAMID ARBOR VITAE

12 to 18 inches.....	\$ 3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	8.00

ARBOR VITAE, SIBERIAN or WARE'S, *T. occidentalis waureana*—This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left to develop naturally it is oblong.

WAUREANA ARBOR VITAE

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$ 3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	5.00

ARBOR VITAE, ELLWANGER'S, *T. occidentalis ellwangeriana*—This has very fine cut foliage and does not exactly resemble the "pressed" leaves that characterize the other varieties. This is very compact growing and has a soft, feathery appearance not found in other evergreens.

ELLWANGERIANA ARBOR VITAE

18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 2.00
3 feet.....	6.00

ARBOR VITAE, GOLDEN, T. occidentalis lutea—This has bright yellow foliage in the growing season and is especially fine where contrast in color is wanted. It is distinctly pyramidal in shape, being broad at the base.

18-inch.....	\$ 2.50
30-inch.....	5.00

ROSENTHALII ARBOR VITAE

18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	6.00

PARSONS COMPACT ARBOR VITAE

5 to 6 feet (specimens).....	\$12.00
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GLOBOSA COMPACT ARBOR VITAE

18-inch.....	\$ 2.00
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TOM THUMB ARBOR

VITAE.....	\$1.00 to \$ 3.00
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PYRAMID ARBOR VITAE

FIR, NORDMANN'S. Abies nordmanniana—A pyramidal tree with small dense needles dark green on surface with silvery tones on underside. It is a little slow to get started but when it has developed its tap root will make a fine specimen plant.

NORDMANN'S FIR

18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 4.00
4 feet.....	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	20.00

FIR, SILVER or WHITE. A. concolor—This tree has unusual light bluish green foliage and rivals the Blue Spruce in attraction in the spring. It is pyramidal in shape and will grow quickly when it becomes established. One of the best evergreens for the lawn.

CONCOLOR FIR

18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 4.00
4 feet.....	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	20.00

DOUGLAS FIR

12 to 18 inches.....	\$ 1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	7.50

EXCHANGE LUMBER CO. BUILDING MATERIAL

Roanoke, Va., January 8, 1925
HEDGE LAWN NURSERY,
Roanoke, Virginia
GENTLEMEN:

This is to advise you that the shrubbery and evergreens purchased from you last fall are all living and doing nicely, and that your work in planting same has been entirely satisfactory.

If at any time I can be of service to you, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your good work, I am

Yours truly,
P. T. JAMISON.

HEMLOCK

TSUGA CAROLINIANA, Carolina Hemlock—Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping, pendulous branches with a "Japanese effect." It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly.

HEMLOCK, *Tsuga canadensis*—We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping pendulous branches that are most graceful and when sheared it has a soft, billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green and as it will grow in all exposures and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen. We have a saying here, "When in doubt, plant a Hemlock."

CAROLINA HEMLOCK

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 6.00
4 to 6 feet.....	15.00

CANADIAN HEMLOCK

18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	12.50



HEMLOCK

ROANOKE CITY MILLS

MILLERS OF

HIGH GRADE FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED

Roanoke, Va., January 8, 1925
HEDGE LAWN NURSERY;

Roanoke, Virginia

GENTLEMEN:

I am writing to thank you for the very efficient and satisfactory work you did at my residence in dressing up my lawn and furnishing and planting my evergreens. I have gotten a great many compliments on the nice appearance of the evergreens and am glad to say that I have not lost any of them. They are growing nicely and the arrangement is entirely satisfactory in every way.

It is possible that I will need a few more plants a little later on, and if so I assure you I will give you this business, as I am confident that the work I will get from you will please me.

Again thanking you for this work, I am

Yours very truly,

M. F. RING, *Vice President.*

Roanoke City Mills.

THE JUNIPERS

JUNIPER, IRISH. *J. communis hibernica*—This is a decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. The foliage is a glaucous green. For formal work, especially in contrast with other plants, it has decided advantage over anything you can use for such work. It is very slender in habit of growth and needs no shearing.

Irish Juniper (sheared), 3 feet.....	\$ 4.50
Irish Juniper, 2 feet.....	2.00

JUNIPER, PFITZER'S. *J. chinensis pfitzeriana*—This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage is strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for edging larger plantings there is nothing superior. Flowing lines are especially valuable in landscape planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a gray-green both summer and winter and because of its ability to withstand the soot and dust of cities will thrive where others fail. Another advantage is that it lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

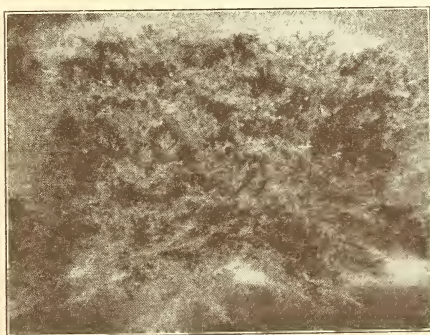
15 to 18 inches.....	\$ 3.50
18 to 24 inches.....	5.00
24 to 30 inches.....	6.50



IRISH JUNIPER

JUNIPER, SAVIN'S. *J. sabina*—One of the best. Spreading, fan shape habit, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well.

15 to 18 inches.....\$ 4.00
18 to 24 inches..... 5.00



SAVIN'S JUNIPER

JUNIPER, SWEDISH. *J. communis suecica*—This is another columnar form of gray-green foliage and unusually attractive in the winter. Where formal effects are wanted this can be used. It is not as quick in growth as Irish Juniper and in limited areas is preferred.

18 to 24 inches.....\$ 2.50

JUNIPER

English Juniper, 3 feet.....\$ 4.00
English Juniper, 4 feet..... 6.00
English Juniper, 6 feet..... 12.50
Greek Juniper, 18-inch..... 3.50



HILL'S SILVER JUNIPER

HILL'S SILVER JUNIPER. *Juniperus scopulorum*—Beautiful silvery blue color. Narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown. New introduction by D. Hill. This is the seedling form containing both blue and green trees.

24 to 30 inches.....\$ 3.00

YEWS

YEW. Taxus—This is a group of evergreens that is just coming into use in landscape work. In the end it is rather doubtful if they will succeed in most localities out in the open, but along north foundation walls, in semi-shaded positions their value is not appreciated. The foliage is as bright and pleasing as Boxwood, the needles like those of the Spruce or Fir, but larger. Plants may be clipped to formal shape or left to develop naturally. They are perfectly hardy in climates much colder than ours and, we believe, would do well used in shady spots where other plants fail.

YEW

Taxus Cuspidata, 18 to 24 inches. . . . \$ 8.00

CUSPIDATA. Capitata—Of all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright-growing variety in the northern states. A fast grower, standing our most severe winters and keeping its fresh color throughout the year.

CANADENSIS. Canadian Yew. Low-spreading and bushy, with small, pale green leaves, which are less numerous than the English Yew and turn to a pretty reddish tint in winter. Fruit is bright red. Very nice habit; very hardy.

15 inches. \$ 3.50

NANA. Brevifolia—Really an excellent Yew, with fine, spreading branches and rich deep green, short leaves. Highly recommended.

Taxus Brevifolia, 15 to 18 inches. . . . \$ 6.00

Taxus Brevifolia, 18 to 24 inches. . . . 8.00

TAXUS BACCATA—English Yew. Bushy; dark, glossy foliage, rather leathery and about three-quarters of an inch in length. The berry-like fruit is intense scarlet and stands erect. Tree attains great age.

15 to 18 inches. \$ 6.00

Dwarf Japanese Yew, 15-inch. 5.00

Dwarf Japanese Yew, 18-inch. 6.00

THE PINES

PINE, MUGHO. Pinus montana mughus—This is an excellent dwarf Pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive especially in spring when the new growth, which seems like miniature candles, completely covers the bush.

MUGHO PINE

8 to 10 inches. \$ 3.00

12 to 18 inches. 4.50

3 feet. 8.00



DWARF, OR MUGHO PINE

RESINOSA—Norway or Red Pine. Very ornamental; is quite hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and most often in pairs, contrasted by the russet-colored stubby cones.

4 to 5 feet. \$10.00

NIGRA AUSTRIACA—Austrian Pine. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves in pairs. The winter buds are whitish and long.

AUSTRIAN PINE

2 to 3 feet. \$ 4.00

3 to 4 feet. 5.00

JAPANESE BLACK PINE

6 to 8 feet. \$12.50

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Roanoke, Va., January 8, 1925.

HEDGE LAWN NURSERY,

Roanoke, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN:

I desire to thank you for the beautiful shrubbery planted on my lawn. The workmanship is indeed fine and I also thank you for your promptness in planting it.

I will say, too, that the arrangement of the foliage has been greatly admired by those who have seen it and I certainly think that any one, wishing to improve their lawn, would do well to employ your nursery to furnish the plants and do the arranging, in order that they will appear to the best effect.

I hope that you will meet with the best of success in all of your undertakings and with kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. DAVENPORT, Vice President



SPECIMEN COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

THE SPRUCES

PICEA, pungens—Colorado Spruce. Sharp leaves are bluish to dull green and rather thicker than usual. Branches horizontal, in regular whorls.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	12.50
5 to 6 feet.....	15.00

PICEA, glauca—Colorado Blue Spruce. Grafted from selected specimens only. A bluer form of the preceding, and in many ways just as effective as the Koster variety following.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

12 to 18 inches.....	\$ 8.00
2 to 3 feet.....	10.00
3 to 4 feet (specimens).....	25.00
5 to 6 feet (specimens).....	40.00

SPRUCE, KOSTER'S BLUE. *Picea pungens kosteri*—Its striking blue color is noticeable as far as it can be seen. It is best used as a specimen with a dark background or in groups where contrast is to be had. The past few years it has become very scarce and the plants are decidedly expensive.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 35.00
10 to 12 feet.....	150.00
12 to 15 feet.....	200.00

SPRUCE. Norway P. excelsa—This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green in color. Norway Spruce has been largely planted and really has no serious fault.

NORWAY SPRUCE

12 to 18 inches.....	\$ 1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
4 to 5 feet.....	6.00



NORWAY SPRUCE—P. EXCELSA

Whether your problem is to beautify a small plot in a congested city district, to produce a harmonious landscape setting for the suburban home or country estate, you will find our landscape department prepared to give you the exact information you need.



BLACK HILL SPRUCE

SPRUCE, WHITE. *Picea canadensis*—This is a very hardy evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the preceding variety except that it is decidedly slower growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium sized or small tree is wanted.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	8.00
4 to 4½ feet.....	15.00

BLACK HILL SPRUCE

2 to 3 feet.....	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	8.00
4 to 4½ feet.....	15.00

606 Maiden Lane

Roanoke, Va., January 2, 1925

HEDGE LAWN NURSERY,
Roanoke, Virginia

GENTLEMEN:

Enclosed please find check covering evergreens received a few days ago, which are beautiful.

Perhaps you will be glad to know that the evergreens and shrubs which you sold me last spring are growing beautifully and have been greatly admired by many of my friends.

You are to be commended on selling such fine and healthy specimens and Roanoke should be proud of having such a dependable nursery, which offers such a large and varied stock to select from.

Yours very truly,

C. L. CALLAHAN.

THE RETINOSPORA OR JAPAN CYPRESS

Arizona Cypress, 3 feet.....	\$ 5.00
Lawsons Cypress, 15 to 18 inches.....	3.00

SULPHUREA—This is a most beautiful variety; sulphur-tinted shoots; of compact growth; quite distinct.

18-inch.....	\$ 5.00
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SQUARROSA. Veitchii—Light bluish-green foliage, which is spreading and prickly; very dense growth.

18-inch.....	\$ 5.00
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RETINOSPORA, Pea fruited, or sawara Cypress *Chamaecyparis pisifera*—The foliage of this resembles the Arbor Vitae very much and the tree develops decidedly erect with very graceful branches. When sheared especially does the foliage develop its true color. It is very lacy in appearance with a silvery color on the underneath side. It is a fine plant in the foundation where a heavy plant is wanted and on the lawn it makes an attractive specimen.

18-inch.....	\$ 4.00
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RETINOSPORA, Golden pea fruited. C. pisifera aurea—This has all the characteristics of the green form described above except that the foliage is a very light green or bordering on yellow. Both of these will do well in city planting where some tenderer evergreens fail.

18-inch.....\$ 4.00

RETINOSPORA, Plumed or plumed cypress. C. pisifera plumosa—The foliage of this is a grayish green, very fine cut, and has a feathery appearance. It resembles a fine cut fern frond at certain stages of its development. Pyramidal in habit of growth and if kept sheared as all varieties of this family should be, in foundation planting it will make a wonderful specimen.

Plume Cypress, 24-inch.....\$ 3.50

RETINOSPORA, Golden plumed. C. pisifera plumosa aurea—In habit of growth and appearance is like the green form precedingly described. The young foliage is very light green bordering on yellow and for contrast planting for foundation or lawn groups is one of the most popular.

Plume Golden Cypress, 24-inch.....\$ 4.00

Blue Cypress, 15-inch..... 3.00

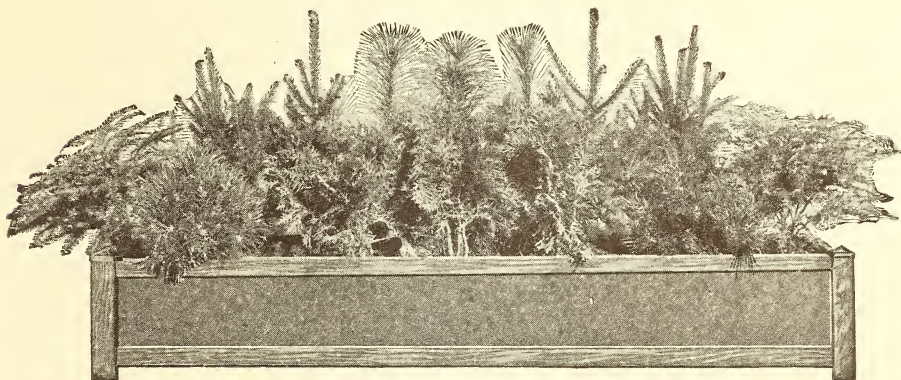
Italian Pyramid Cypress, 3½ feet.... 4.00

CEDAR

Deodora Blue, 18 to 24 inches.....\$ 3.50

Deodora Blue, 24 to 30 inches..... 4.00

Virginiana, 36-inch..... 3.50



WE SPECIALIZE ON SMALL EVERGREENS FOR WINDOW BOXES

BABY EVERGREENS

We supply the following Evergreens to those desiring a planting of the best varieties, and to those who want quality and do not mind waiting until they grow large.

	EACH	PER DOZ.
Oriental Arbor Vitae, 8 to 12 inches.....	\$1.00	\$10.50
American Arbor Vitae, 8 to 12 inches.....	1.00	10.50
Douglas Fir, 8 to 12 inches..	1.00	10.50
Concolor Fir, 8 to 12 inches..	1.00	10.50
Norway Spruce, 12 to 15 inches.....	1.00	10.50
White Spruce, 8 to 12 inches..	1.00	10.50
Colorado Blue Spruce, 8 to 12 inches.....	1.00	10.50

The above represent excellent values and are well worth your consideration.

YEAR ROUND PLANTING

Year round planting distributes the load and relieves the stress of spring-time in the garden, when everything demands planting the same day. In spring all thoughts turn gardenward.

Many persons have the impression that all planting must be done in fall or in early spring. They think that plants become dormant by the calendar. Examination of a row of the same variety of evergreen would show some plants taking a rest even in what is generally termed the growing season. Plants that are dormant can be safely transplanted regardless of the time of year. We ship only dormant stock, summer or winter. Even deciduous plants, balled, can be safely set out in any month.

So if the new house is not finished until late spring or summer, you can get most fun out of planting while you are of a mind to do

it and have the most time. Play safe, use balled and burlapped plants and plenty of water.

Write us about your plans, enclosing a little sketch of your house and tell us approximately what you can afford to spend—we will gladly offer suggestions for a garden within the amount of money you have available.

WEAVER REALTY COMPANY

Roanoke, Va.,
December 12, 1924

HEDGE LAWN NURSERY,
Roanoke, Virginia

DEAR SIRs:

I am writing this letter to congratulate your firm on the planting at my residence.

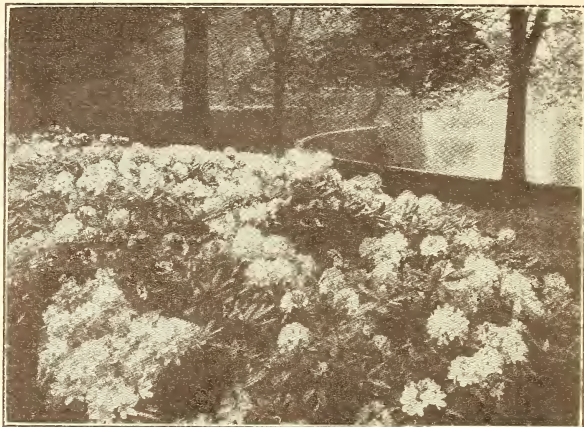
The effective arrangement of the evergreens was the admiration of everyone last summer.

You are especially to be congratulated on the planting, as I only lost one small piece out of forty planted. This I consider a remarkable record as twenty pieces were eight to twelve feet tall. It pays to have you plant your several-times-transplanted evergreens.

It's a pleasure to recommend your firm to prospective purchasers of evergreens, shrubbery, etc.

Respectfully,

W. C. WEAVER, *President*.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

\$1.50 to \$6.00

Ask For Special List

Note—Upon request, further particulars and prices of carload shipments will be given, For the area covered, and the effect produced, a carload of Rhododendrons or Kalnias is the most charming landscape proposition offered.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The winter aspect of home grounds may be greatly enhanced by a planting here and there of some of the luxuriant shrubs listed in this department. Properly grouped in beds and borders or as foundation plantings, their rich, lustrous green foliage adds color and charm to the whole planting scheme. The flowers and berries that appear in their respective seasons make these shrubs stand out strongly as year-round ornamentals. A cool, moist soil, with a porous substratum, and a northern exposure, is the preferred location with most members of the group. We ship all these Evergreen Shrubs with a ball of earth, wrapped in burlap. They will bloom the first season.

THE EVERGREEN AZALEAS

A family of Dwarf Evergreen Shrubs unique in the abundance and brilliancy of their blossoms, which occur in May. They are useful in border plantings in front of Rhododendrons and in groups and masses by themselves.

AZALEA AMOENA—Dwarf and bushy, with small green leaves, a coppery hue in winter. Always attractive, but doubly so in April or May, when clothed in a mass of dark pink or magenta flowers. Easy to transplant and maintain.

AZALEA HINODEGIRI—Vivid red flowers in spring make this plant extremely

showy and desirable. Its deep green leaves turn reddish in the fall. An appealing plant to the garden lover and one deserving a place on any lawn.

Jap Azalea Hinodegiri, Red, 8-inch... \$ 2.00
Jap Azalea Hinodegiri, Red, 10 to 12

inches..... 2.50

Jap Azalea, Pink, 15 to 18 inches..... 5.00

Jap Azalea, White, 8 to 10 inches..... 2.00

Jap Azalea, White, 15 to 18 inches.... 4.00

ABELIA grandiflora. A. rupestris—A hardy shrub of great beauty. Evergreen South and nearly so North. Grows to a height of 4-6 feet.

Abelia, 15-inch.....\$.50

Abelia, 18-inch..... .75

Abelia (sheared), 2 to 3 feet..... 1.25

Abelia (sheared), 3 to 4 feet..... 2.50

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved

Ashberry—A handsome, ornamental shrub, with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves. In winter the foliage assumes a bronzy or coppery hue. Produces many yellow flowers in early spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 3-6 feet.

Mahonia Holly, 18 to 24 inches.....\$ 2.00

ILEX Aquifolium. English Holly—Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet. Conspicuous plant for winter effect, the glossy green foliage making a strong contrast with the scarlet berries. An excellent tree for the South and may be grown in the North if protected in winter. Height 25-30 feet.

3 to 4 feet..... \$5.00

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly—A shrub with small, glossy, dark green leaves and black berries. At a distance resembles boxwood. Perfectly hardy in the South and makes a good hedge plant. 6-12 feet.

12 to 15 inches..... \$.75

NANDINA domestica—An evergreen Japanese shrub which grows well in either sun or shade and is not particular as to soil conditions if the drainage is good. The white flowers are produced in panicles and are followed by red berries. The new foliage is tinted with pink and in winter becomes a beautiful red color from the effects of cold. When old, the plants will reach a height of six to eight feet.

15-inch..... \$2.00

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM

Nepalense (Nepaul

Privet). 18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

Japonicum aureum (Golden Japanese

Privet). 18 to 24 inches..... 1.50

Lucidum (Wax Leaf

Privet). 18 to 24 inches..... 2.00

FIRETHORN (Pyracantha)

Sometimes called Crataegus and Evergreen Hawthorn. A family of plants of the

greatest beauty in masses against foundations, along borders, etc.; graceful branches, brilliant winter berries. The berries cling on till spring, when attractive white flowers take their place, so that the plant always has some beauty in addition to its green foliage.

ANGUSTIFOLIA (Pyracantha angustifolia) 8 feet growth spreading; somewhat spiny; leaves long and narrow; berries very abundant, orange yellow, developing very late and holding it throughout the winter. 18 inches..... \$1.50

LALAND (Pyracantha Lalandii) Sometimes called "Burning Bush." An evergreen shrub of spreading habit; foliage a rich, dark, glossy green; clusters of white flowers in the spring are followed by a wealth of orange-colored berries, which remain on the plant all winter.

18 inches..... \$1.50

YONNANESE (Pyracantha Yunnanensis)

A variety of *Pyracantha crenuiata*; but a more vigorous grower, with larger leaves. In the fall and winter there is nothing more striking than a specimen of this plant with its glossy green foliage and red berries. 18 inches..... \$2.00

RHODODENDRONS

Handsome, large-leaved, hardy evergreen shrubs that make effective foundation planting and frontline specimens for large-growing evergreen masses. They are the most imposing and attractive of all shrubs in foliage and when in bloom the most gorgeous. No other flower is so rich in bloom and color as the Rhododendron. No planting is complete without them, for they are attractive the year round and form a very pleasing mass of dark green color in the winter landscape.

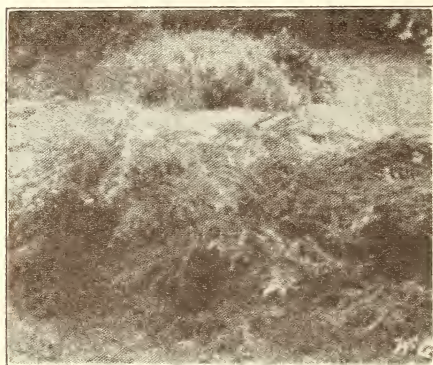
R. Carolinianum—A new American species. Clear pink. Absolutely hardy. This is one of our finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron, with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum. It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a height of six to eight feet in cultivation. The thick-set leaves are dark green, usually blunt and narrow. Much smaller than either *Maximum* or *Catawbiense*. Flower clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Stands exposure unusually well and is invaluable as a single specimen or for massing.

R. Catawbiense—Of the Carolina mountains. The hardiest of all the Rhododendrons. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that, over a hundred years ago, was

introduced into Europe—supplying, together with *R. maximum*, color and hardy blood to the cultivated “hybrids.” Considering the extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and far superior to the better-known *R. maximum*, we can recommend the true native Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. Unlike *R. maximum*, it is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses of flowers are a bright red-purple.

R. Maximum. Great Laurel—A well known native of our mountain regions, with great white or rose pink clusters of flowers in June and July, just after the hybrid varieties have ceased blooming.

Specimen Rhododendron Catawbiense and Kalmia have diameter of spread about equal to height with fifteen or more stalks to a clump, of height stated.



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Prostrate Cotoneaster—A dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small, dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant.

2 feet.....\$2.00

COTONEASTER divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster—Spreading habit. Crimson autumn leaves; scarlet berries.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

COTONEASTER foveolata. (S)—Spreading nature. Black fruit. Autumn foliage orange and scarlet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

COTONEASTER nitens. (D)—Spreading habit. Bright red fruit in autumn.

3 feet.....\$2.00

EUONYMUS japonicus. Evergreen Euonymus—Handsome, large shrubs, with glossy green leaves, holding their color all winter. Very hardy. Red berries.

Japanese Euonymus, 2 feet.....\$2.00

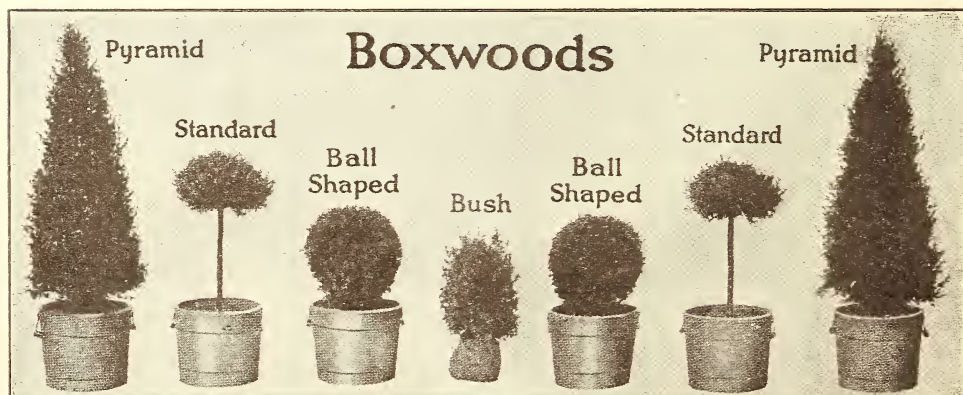
Japanese Euonymus, 3½ feet.....4.00

Variegated Cli, 2 feet.....2.00

MAGNOLIA grandiflora—Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves, remaining on throughout the whole year, make this the greatest of all the southern ornamental trees. 30-40 feet. June 5th to July 10th.

Magnolia Grandiflora, 4 to 6 feet.....\$5.00

Magnolia Grandiflora, 3 to 4 feet.....3.50



OUR BOXWOOD IS PROPAGATED FROM CUTTINGS MADE UP FROM SELECT SPECIMEN PLANTS GROWING ON GROUNDS OF OLD SOUTHERN VIRGINIA ESTATES. OUR STOCK IS LARGE AT ALL TIMES. WE SPECIALIZE ON BOXWOOD AND CAN FURNISH MOST ANY SIZE AND SHAPE DESIRED

BUXUS sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf

Box—Similar to the above, but more dwarf. Valuable for low hedges and edging. 2-4 feet.

BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Tree

Box—Succeeds in most well-drained soils, requiring protection, however, against extremes of both heat and cold. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Leaves small, glossy, bright green. Grows in dense, roundish form; valuable for formal planting. 10-20 feet.

BOXWOOD

Bush Box (sheared), 12-inch.....	\$ 1.50
Bush Box (sheared), 18-inch.....	2.50
Bush Box (sheared), Globes, 18-inch..	4.00
Bush Box (sheared), Globes, 24-inch..	6.00
Bush Box (sheared), Pyramid, 18-inch	4.00
Bush Box (sheared), Pyramid, 30-inch	6.00
Bush Box (sheared), Pyramid, 3 to 4 feet.....	12.50
Tree Box (sheared), Pyramid, 36-inch.	4.50
Tree Box, 15-inch.....	1.50
Dwarf Box, 7-inch.....	.40
Dwarf Box, 10-inch.....	.75
Specimen Boxwood.....	\$15.00 to \$75.00

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

Volumes could be written of trees, of their value and of their beauty. They are the oldest living things. To us they have been a heritage from preceding generations and common to all mankind we have an inborn love for them. They bring you natural beauty wherever used, whether it be on lawn, pasture, avenue or park. For shelter or shade, for fruit or blossom, for framing natural pictures, screening objectionable views, for backgrounds or seclusion they are indispensable.

Might we suggest a careful selection of what you plant? They all have some faults if not properly used. Some trees are rapid and some of slower growth. Plant for permanency the hardwood types. They grow a little slower but when you think of their longevity, beauty of form and foliage you will feel that you have made the better choice. If quick effect is wanted, interplant with the rapid growing varieties which can be removed when necessary. Plant them liberally and in groups, for they love companionship.

Planting Suggestions

Plan to plant permanent trees thirty feet apart and those not so robust at twenty feet. Where quick growing trees are interplanted fifteen to twenty-five feet is suggested.

Be very sure to prune all shade trees at time of planting. This should consist of shortening the side branches, taking off, generally, the last season's growth or more. We prefer not to dehorn the tops but rather shorten the central leader in proportion to

the pruning done on the side branches. Avoid making crotches, if possible, as trees later may break under ice or wind. We strongly recommend wrapping the bodies of all trees with some protective material, like burlap, paper, etc. Under our southern suns you are very likely to have badly scalded trees on the southwest side, near buildings or pavements, the reason being they are closely grown in the nursery row and there have the protective shading from the neighboring trees and the trunks are consequently tender. Usually after the second year you are safe in removing protection.

Mulching is very fine, too, to conserve the moisture. In exposed places it should be applied only in the spring on newly set large trees as it keeps the ground from freezing and the wind and weather sway the bodies, making air pockets about the roots. On small trees apply at any time.

In watering on the surface remember to give copiously as shade trees are planted much deeper than the other plants you are usually accustomed to watering. Tilling is especially fine because in this way you get the moisture down ten or twelve inches where the active root system can quickly take it up.

ASH, American. *Fraxinus americana*—

A stately native tree, with straight, clean growth, foliage light green. Dependable and very satisfactory as it grows rapidly, being a forest tree valuable for timber.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 1.50

BIRCH, European white. *Betula alba*—

Tree of moderately quick growth, bark almost white, erect growing with terminal branches slightly drooping. Native of moist places but will do well when planted on dry ground. As a specimen tree and especially contrasted with evergreens it makes a valuable tree for the lawn.

European White Birch, 8 to 10 feet...\$ 4.00

BIRCH, Weeping, White. *B. pendula gracilis*—

This tree is one of the most conspicuous trees grown. With its white bark, deeply cut leaves and long, pendant branches it presents a picturesque effect planted either as a specimen or otherwise. It should be pruned severely when planted and once established will prove of great merit.

European Weeping White Birch,
5 to 6 feet.....\$ 4.00

BIRCH, River. *B. nigra*—This is a native tree with darker bark but in foliage and general characteristics resembles the other Birches.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.50

BUTTERNUT or White Walnut. *Juglans*

cinera—This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut-bearing trees. In growth it is rapid, making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts.

6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00



CATALPA BUNGEI

CATALPA, Umbrella. *C. bungei*—This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The

tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired.

Catalpa Bungei, 5 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00

CATALPA, Western. *C. speciosa*—

This is a tree of very quick growth and thousands of seedling trees have been planted for timber. The growth is astonishing when planted on moist land, but thrives on higher and poorer soil. The tree in June is a mass of white bloom and, therefore, highly desirable when flower effect is desired.

8 to 10 feet.....\$ 2.00

DOGWOOD. White *cornus florida*—

A native tree well known to everyone. There is hardly a woody plant that grows that is quite as useful as our native Dogwood. Its blossoms are conspicuous, coming early in the spring, the foliage is attractive all summer and in the fall colors beautifully with red berries that hang on most of the winter. It is beautiful at all seasons of the year. It can be used as a specimen or in groups, as a background for shrub borders and when planted in contrast with bright flowering plants like Redbud it is especially showy.

White Dogwood, 4 feet.....\$ 1.00

White Dogwood, 6 feet..... 2.00

DOGWOOD. Pink. *C. florida rubra*—

This is a colored form of the above native sort, resembling it very closely in habit of growth, period of bloom and general behavior. Conspicuous in the early spring with bright deep rose blossoms.

18 to 24 inches.....\$ 3.00

ELM. American. *Ulmus americana*—

A tree of unusual vigor, a native too well known to describe. It is rapid of growth, with its long, spreading and pendant branches forming giant arches over roads and streets or as a lawn tree is quick to make a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size and makes a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that defoliates the European Elms usually avoids these.

American Elm, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 1.50

American Elm, 8 to 10 feet..... 2.00

American Elm, 12 to 14 feet..... 4.50

HORSE CHESTNUT, European.

***Aesculus hippocastanum*—**A tree of slow growth, yet very attractive in its roundish form with large leaves that are conspicuous in early summer. It is especially valued for the long panicles of flowers, white and tinged with red.

Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.50

GUM, Sweet. *Liquidambar styraciflua*—Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance in the winter of the young branches with their corky bark are considerations that make it especially valuable.

Sweet Gum, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00

KENTUCKY COFFEE. *Gymnocladus dioica*—Native to Kentucky. Very blunt, sturdy branches, inconspicuous buds developing into frond-shaped leaves, giving the tree a more tropical appearance than any other native. Flowers inconspicuous but superbly fragrant.

Kentucky Coffee, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00

LINDEN, American or Basswood. *Tilia americana*—This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions.

American Linden, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 2.00

American Linden, 8 to 10 feet..... 3.00

LINDEN, European. *T. vulgaris*—A very compact, pyramidal tree, of dark green foliage, easy to transplant and very satisfactory for avenue or lawn planting. Leaves are large, heart-shaped, the branches are smooth and tough and when the tree blooms, which it does profusely, the fragrance is noticeable for a considerable distance.

European Linden, 8 to 10 feet.....\$ 3.50

MAIDEN HAIR. *Ginkgo biloba*—A conifer but deciduous. It is allied to the Pine family. On close examination of the leaves one will note the aborted Pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy; here and in the East largely used for avenue trees.

Maiden Hair Tree, 8 to 10 feet.....\$ 2.50

MAPLE, Norway. *Acer platanoides*—A tree resembling the Sugar Maple in character, but of darker and larger foliage, round and spreading in habit of growth. It is really the European Hard Maple and retains this character here. For lawn, as specimens or shade, to plant on streets beneath wires or for spreading over sidewalks, parks, cemeteries or for avenue or arching over roadways this tree is highly recommended. Sometimes the trunks are inclined to be slightly crooked when young, but it is well known that they grow

out of this unsightliness in a few years when planted in the open.

Norway Maple, 4 to 6 feet.....\$ 2.00

Norway Maple, 8 to 10 feet..... 3.50

Norway Maple, 2½ to 3 inches caliper.....\$8.00 to 15.00

MAPLE, Sugar. *Acer saccharum*—Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to keep a well-grown supply on hand. Tree grows to be of great size, foliage of good color and in the fall turns indescribably to all tints imaginable. Being of erect, conical growth, perfectly hardy and wood of such texture that it will survive any abnormal condition of the weather and its adaptability to all types of soils makes it a variety justly popular. Native grown, it proves valuable for the timber for hard wood finishing and also "tapped" for maple sugar.

Sugar Maple, 5 to 6 feet.....\$ 1.50

Sugar Maple, 8 to 10 feet..... 2.50

Sugar Maple, 2½ to 3 inches caliper.....\$6.00 to 10.00

MAPLE, Silver or Water. *Acer dasycarpum*—Because of its quick growth, good foliage and ease to transplant, this tree is in great demand. The tree blooms very early in the spring, leaves appear promptly, being light green in color but silvery beneath, and these remain until late fall. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hardwooded and slower growers, as Oaks, Elms, Sugar Maples, Gum, etc., this variety is highly recommended.

Silver Maple, 6 to 8 feet.....\$ 1.00

Silver Maple, 8 to 10 feet..... 1.25

MAPLE, Schwedler's. *Acer Platanoides schwedleri*—A tree resembling the Norway Maple in every respect except in early spring the foliage is a bright purple, changing from bronze to dull green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

8 to 10 feet.....\$5.00

MIMOSA TREE

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.

4 to 6 feet.....\$ 1.50

PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple*—In the spring the star-shaped foliage is a dark red, turning to purplish red and retaining that color most of the season. Probably the best, and certainly the most popular, of all the Japanese Maples because of its effectiveness when

placed where it has a background of green foliage. Makes a bushy specimen 10-15 feet high.

Japanese Red Maple, 15-inch.....	\$ 6.00
Japanese Red Maple, 18-inch.....	8.00
Japanese Red Maple, 24-inch.....	10.00

PALMATUM. Green Japanese Maple—

This is the parent of all the Japanese varieties. The small green leaves are not so deeply cut as those of some varieties, but the foliage is a bright green in the spring and summer and makes a gorgeous showing in the autumn, when it assumes rich tones of yellow and scarlet. 15-20 feet.

3 feet.....	\$ 2.00
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OAK, Pin. *Quercus palustris*—Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up, foliage a shining green, leaves deeply cut and in fall of wondrous colors—a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant, more rapid of growth and in any capacity a tree may be used, whether shade, specimen, avenue, cemetery or park tree, if one is a little patient the reward is commensurate. We are very partial to it and when a hardwood tree is wanted for any location we unhesitatingly recommend Pin Oak. If you knew it as we do you would be equally enthused.

Pin Oak, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 3.00
Pin Oak, 8 to 10 feet.....	4.00

PECAN. *Hickoria Pecan*—There has been a great deal said about these of late but on our soil conditions they are very hard to establish and exceedingly slow of growth. They are hardly worth trying on limestone soil and unless you have more favorable conditions than in Central Virginia they will be disappointing. We have found the seedling trees to be more vigorous than the budded varieties where favorable locations are to be had. For fruit there is no comparison as the named varieties are much superior and we would advise the purchase of these if you wish to experiment with them.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 2.00
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POPLAR, Lombardy. *Populus nigra italica*—A tall, slender tree reaching great heights, very easy to transplant and of most rapid growth. Specimens often reach fifty feet with a spread of less than ten feet, and for this reason when tree plantings are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, this may be used with great satisfaction. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines. Further, for screening unsightly

views, fire protection from close buildings or wind breaks—and all for quick effect, we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. A false impression prevails that it sheds its leaves early, but this is a misapprehension, as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage.

Lombardy Poplar, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$.50
Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75

CHINESE POPLAR

A tall, rapid-growing, small-leaved variety. Poplar of upright, pyramidal habit and a good grower.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$.75
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00
Balm of Gilead, 8 to 10 feet.....	1.00

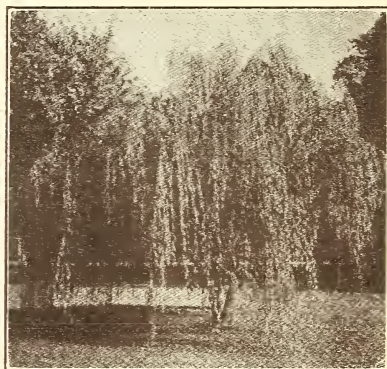
REDBUD or Judas Tree. *Cercis canadensis*—A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small, shapely tree, wood very tough, and the leaves large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens or White Birch, making a pleasant contrast.

Red Bud, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 1.50
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SYCAMORE, American or Plane Tree.

Platanus occidentalis—A native, sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this lesson of Nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter, the leaves hold on well and for avenue, street, lawn and paddock shade, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$ 2.50
European Sycamore. 8 to 10 feet.....	3.00

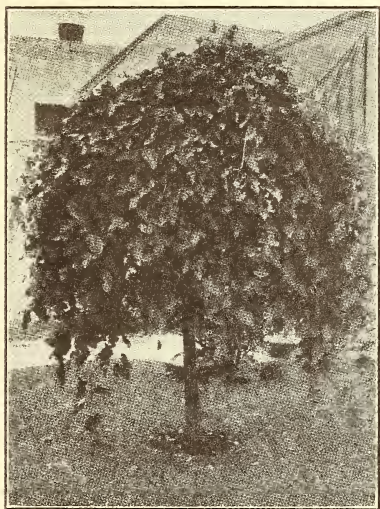


WEeping WILLOW

WILLOW, Weeping. *Salix babylonica*—

A tree of stately appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This, too, makes a good screen and whether planted on moist or dry ground thrives with unusual vigor.

Babylonica Weeping Willow,
5 to 6 feet.....\$ 1.00
Babylonica Weeping Willow,
8 to 10 feet..... 1.50



WEeping MULBERRY

MULBERRY, Weeping. *Morus alba pendula*—A very old tree, immediately attractive with its long, sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock—Russian Mulberry—and is entirely free of all disease and bears some fruit.

Teas Weeping Mulberry, 2-year.....\$ 3.00



JAPAN WEeping CHERRY—A FOUNTAIN OF ROSY BLOOM

Japanese Cherry, Weeping, 3 feet....\$ 6.00

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

In diversity of form, variety of species, contrast of foliage and variation of blossom this group holds unusual interest and as a group they prove to be the finishing touches or tints of virtually all landscape plantings. With trees we have made our bolder outlines and shaded the grounds but to this group we come to soften the borders or edges of drives, walks and boundaries; to emphasize some lawn feature; to mellow rigid lines or sharp angles; to fill depressions, to screen objectionable views; to cover slopes

or divide areas. From early spring, yes, even late winter, they unfold their wondrous bowers of yellow, pink, white and red flowers on backgrounds of purple, yellow, light and dark green foliage. The attractive fruits and berries often adhere after autumn has spread its brilliant colors on the foliage. Proper selection as to height and careful choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishments mentioned and provide a source of indescribable pleasure to the home owner.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

There is always a tendency to over-plant in the attempt of immediate effect. Don't be impatient as it takes several years to grow mature plants. So, in planning your requirements, here is a general rule to apply—on real good soil the spread of a shrub usually approximates the height, in other words, a five to six-foot shrub will just about spread that much.

ABOUT PLANTING

Dig holes and plant as deeply as they stood in the nursery row. Shake the plants so the soil will sift into the roots. Some shrubs have great masses of fibrous roots that if the soil is merely thrown on top, they will surely die. Contact with every root insures growth, so work the earth carefully through these masses. In pruning take off about one-half the tops; at least a third.

The pruning after development causes confusion. "Prune when the knife is sharp," has long been a saying and no shrub was ever killed by pruning.

However, one time is better than another and unless otherwise necessary you will find that the best results are obtained by light pruning immediately after the blossoms fall. Heavy pruning at any time will cause the plants to put aside their blossom-forming buds and make wood growth and you lose or lessen the next season's blossom. That is why light pruning is suggested annually or biennially. Pruning in the dormant stage is not injurious and some plants can be so much better shaped when the branches are defoliated. In all pruning do not bob off the tops and make hedges of your massed plants. This causes a new "break" or ugly offset giving them a two-story effect. Shorten the canes to a side branch so that it will develop all the natural pendency or other characteristics of the plant. To remove canes, cut close to the crowns as this causes them to renew naturally from the bottoms. Now for the perpetual exceptions—all terminal blooming plants like hydrangeas, hypericum, bush roses, etc., that bloom on the "tips" of the new growth need severe pruning if large blossoms are wanted. Constantly renew this young wood by pruning in the dormant and semi-dormant period only.

ALMOND. *Pink-flowering Almond.* *Prunus glandulosa*—(F.) 3-4 feet. Rose pink. April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch. The plants are usually propagated on plum or peach stock as it belongs to this family and should be planted

deeper than ordinarily advised for other shrubs.

Flowering Almond, Pink and White,
3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

ALTHEA. *Rose of Sharon.* *Hibiscus Syriacus*—These are tall slender shrubs that do well under congested city conditions and other places where some of the woody plants fail to grow. The blossom period usually starts in July and extends to September. Altheas are greatly used for hedge and screen purposes. Please note they may be bought to color.

Single White—Blossoms white with pink center.

Single Pink—Selected for clear deep pink blossoms.

Double White—(Jeanne d'Arc). This is a pure white, double-flowering variety. Very attractive.

Double Red—(Boule de Feu). Freest blossoming of all the doubles. Very attractive; bright in color.

Lady Stanley. *White Shaded Rose*—
Semi-Double.....\$.50 and \$.75

Ardens, Double Purplish Blue, 3
to 5 feet.....\$.50 and \$.75

Boule De Feu, Double Red. .50 and .75

Bicolor Variegated. .50 and .75

Joan of Arc, Double White. .50 and .75

Lady Stanley. .50 and .75



BARBERRY THUMBERGII. MUCH
USED AS HEDGE OR SINGLE
PLANTING

JAPANESE BARBERRY. *Barberry Thumbergii*—(F.) 2½-3 feet. Yellow. June. This, without a doubt, is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered to-day. It really hasn't a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, its drooping habit, deep green foliage in the summer months and red berries that hang all

winter, are attractive. We grow large quantities of this and unhesitatingly recommend it to every one that desires a hardy, thrifty plant that will adapt itself to soil conditions under most trying circumstances. **Does not carry wheat rust.**

Barberry European, Purple, 3 feet... \$ 1.00

Barberry Thumbergii

\$.25, \$.50, \$.75 and..... 1.00

NEW RED LEAFED JAPANESE BARBERRY

It is only once in a lifetime that a really worth while outstanding novelty in hardy shrubs is introduced, and in this new Barberry we have such a plant.

It is similar in all respects to the green leafed Japanese Barberry which is so popular for mixing in shrubby border, as single specimens, or for planting in clumps on the lawn, as well as for foundation plantings and for hedges, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red leafed Japanese maples. However, unlike these and other colored shrubs in which the coloring fades or disappears entirely as the season advances, this new barberry becomes more brilliant and gorgeous throughout the summer, and in the fall its foliage changes to vivid orange, scarlet, and red shades, more brilliant and more effective than in the ordinary Japanese barberry.

In this coloring it is unequaled in any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire winter.

All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun.

Price, 1 Year Plants.....\$.75

Price, 2 Year Plants..... 1.00

BUTTERFLY BUSH, or Summer Lilac. *Buddleia Davidi*—4-6 feet. Violet. July-September. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet, because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of very conspicuous purple and violet flowers that attract butterflies.

Butterfly Bush, Purple, 2 to

3 feet.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub or Allspice—(F.) 4-5 feet. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all



BUTTERFLY BUSH

summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented.

Calycanthus, Sweet Shrub.....\$.50 and \$.75

CORAL BERRY or Indian Currant. *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*—4-5 ft. June. This is a native shrub that in many localities grows in great masses. It is very hardy and easy to establish where other things fail. Its beauty lies in the wonderful wealth of coral berries that come in late summer and usually adhere all winter.

Coral Berry, 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 and \$.75

CRANBERRY. Highbush Cranberry—*Viburnum opulus*—8-10 ft. White. May. This plant belongs to the Snowball family and is unusually attractive because of its bright berries that attract birds in mid-summer and also for its color effect in the fall. The flowers are inconspicuous. This is one of the best things for natural planting but owing to scarcity of stock it has not been largely used.....\$.50 and \$.75

CRABS, Bechtel, Flowering. *Malus ioensis plena*—10 ft. Pink. May. This is an unusually attractive tree in full blossom; flowers being fragrant, double, resembling a miniature rose. The foliage is very much like an ordinary apple tree but there is no plant in the catalogue that is quite as at-

tractive as it is when in full blossom. Rather slow growing and more expensive than ordinary shrubs but well worth the space it occupies.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

CRABS. Single Japanese. *Malus florabunda*—10-15 ft. Deep rose. May. This is a single blossom borne in large clusters and inclined to be drooping. The flowers are considerably smaller than the Bechtel, but showy, because of its very deep color and mass of blossom. It has never been plentiful in the nursery trade.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

Niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crab—Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.

3 feet.....\$ 1.50

Scheideckeri, Scheidecker Crab—Early. Small tree of pyramidal habit with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion.

3 feet.....\$ 2.00

MALUS, Crab. *Arnoldiana*, Arnold Crab—one of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white.

3 feet.....\$ 2.00

CRAPEMYRTLE. *Lagerstroemia indica*—Familiar to everyone living in the South. It has small, very dark green shining leaves and blossoms in August and September in panicles of peculiar but attractive flowers. Can furnish pink, red and purple.

3 feet.....\$ 1.00

CALLICARPA japonica. Japanese Beautyberry—August. Pink flowers, violet berries.

\$.50 and \$.75

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Quince—May. Scarlet.....\$.50 and \$.75

DEUTZIA. *D. Scabra candissima* or Snowflake Deutzia—6-10 ft. White. June. A Japanese shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit of growth and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes. The small flowerettes resemble double Lily of the Valley. Where quick effect and screen is wanted this is a very desirable plant.....\$.50 and \$.75

D. Pride of Rochester. *D. Scabra*—(F.) 6-8 ft. Pinkish white. June. This variety is very much the same as *Deutzia candissima*, but is more popular on account of its color. It is very hardy, adapting itself to any type of soil and if better known would be one of the most popular shrubs planted to-day.....\$.50 and \$.75



DEUTZIA GRACILIS

D. gracilis. Slender Deutzia—(F.) 1½-2½ ft. White. May. This is a dwarf shrub, very dense in growth, blooming profusely in small racemes on arching branches. Sometimes caught by late freezes but in protected places can be used as a low growing shrub for border planting. We have some trouble occasionally, it being troubled with leaf spot and mildew.....\$.50 and \$.75

DOGWOOD. Blood-Twig Dogwood. *C. sanguinea*—7-8 ft. Greenish white. June. This is a true Osier, being adapted to moist places. It is a strong grower. The stems of this variety are deep red and are very attractive in winter.

3 feet.....\$ 1.00

ELDER. Golden American. *Sambucus canadensis*—8-10 ft. White. July. This is one of the best foliage plants grown under southern conditions. It holds its bright color the entire summer and is very conspicuous in a mass planting. It has the usual Elder blossom of large size and this is followed by a very attractive berry. All Elders are quick to establish themselves and do well on all types of soil.

3 to 4 feet.....\$ 1.50

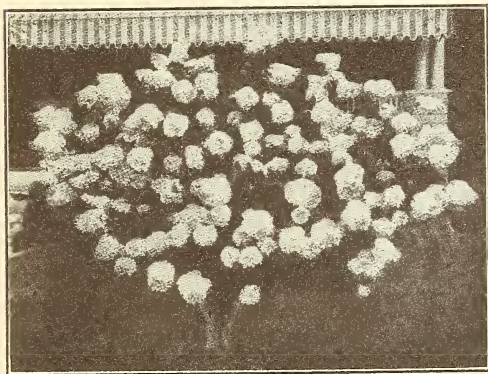
FORSYTHIA or Golden Bell. *F. viridissima*—This is often called green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6-8 feet. Yellow. April. This is decidedly the most popular of all the Golden Bells. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the spring.

Fortune's Golden Bell. *F. Fortunei*—6-8 feet. Yellow. April. A form of *F. suspensa*, but with more upright branches and darker.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75



FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI

Forsythia suspensa or Drooping Golden Bell—6-8 feet. Yellow. April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

HYDRANGEA, Snowball. H. arborescens grandiflora—(F.) 3-4 feet. White. May and June. (Also called Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea or Snowball Hydrangea.)

This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs; while its long period of bloom from early June through August, makes it doubly valuable not only to the florist but to every owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. Habit of plant excellent.
\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

HYDRANGEA, Old-Fashioned. H. paniculata grandiflora—(Great Panicked Hydrangea.) (F.) 4-5 feet. White. August. Commonly known as Hardy Hydrangea.
\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort or Gold Flower. H. moserianum—(F.) 1-2 feet. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.....\$.50 and \$.75

HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant Bush. L. fragrantissima—(F.) 7-10 feet. White. April. So called because of its very fragrant blossom. The foliage is very deep green and glossy. This grows well in partial shade, in adverse soil or in cities where tender plants fail. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is being largely used for hedges. Without doubt one of the very best plants for landscape purposes grown to-day..\$.50 and \$.75

HONEYSUCKLE. Morrow's Honeysuckle. L. morrowi—8-12 feet. This is one of the best quick growing, compact and "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored, appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive.....\$.50 and \$.75

L. tatarica—7-9 feet. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer.
\$.50 and \$.75

LILAC. Common purple. S. vulgaris—7-10 feet. This is the old-fashioned variety always so familiar in our grandmother's garden. Usually more vigorous in growth than the white variety.

Lilac, Purple, 3 feet. .\$.50, \$.75 and \$1.00
Lilac, White, 3 feet. .\$.50, \$.75 and 1.00

LILAC. French

Charles X—Single; fine clusters of lilac flowers, slightly violet, very free.
24 inches.....\$1.50

Charles Joly—Double; dark violet purple, silvery reverse.
24 inches.....\$1.50

President Grevy—Double; blue, one of the best in this color; fine, large trusses.
24 inches.....\$1.50

LILACS

GROWN BY

KOSTER & CO.

Bridgeton, N. J.

Claude Bernard—Semi-double; bright mauve lilac.

De Miribel—Single; large trusses of bluish violet flowers, very dark.

Edith Cavell—Double; bold, handsome clusters, pure white, buds suffused cream white.

Edouard Andre—Double; clear rose or nearly pink; one of the best of this color.

Emile Gentil—Double; large imbricated flowers, bright cobalt-blue, a very rare shade.

Jean Mace—Double; very large clusters, bluish mauve, a most distinct variety; very free.

Marechal Lannes—Semi-double; bluish violet, very large individual flowers.

Miss Ellen Willmott—Double; large clusters of imbricated, snow-white flowers of perfect form.

Montaigne—Double; pinkish mauve, very large.

President Faillieres—Double, pale lavender, very large clusters.

Vauban—Double; tender mauve.

Waldeck-Rousseau—Double; deep violet, long trusses.

The above Lilacs are the best varieties you can buy.

Price, 18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

MOCK ORANGE or *Syringa*. *Philadelphus coronarius*. Sweet Mock Orange—(F.) 6-8 feet. White. June. The old-fashioned mock orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for background, screen or grouping.
\$.50 and \$.75

MOCK ORANGE. *P. grandiflorus* or large flowering Mock Orange—7-10 feet. White. June. This is a more vigorous grower than the preceding but lacks the fragrance. Blossoms are larger and very attractive. Where a tall plant is wanted there is hardly anything better than this. Succeeds under all soil conditions.
\$.50 and \$.75

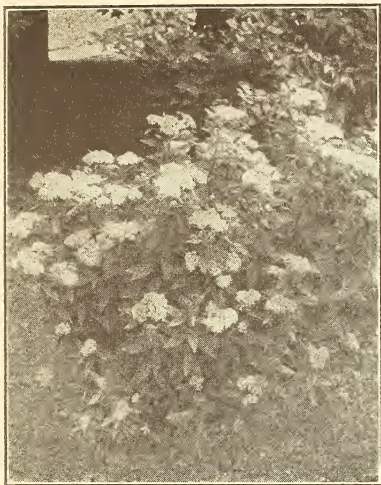
RHODOTYPOS or Jetbead. *R. kerrioides*—(F.) 4-5 feet. White. May and June. Very ornamental shrub with bright green, plaited leaves and large white flowers one-half to one inch across. These are produced in the end of the branchlets and are followed by conspicuous shining black fruit that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub.
\$.50 and \$.75

SNOWBERRY. *Symphoricarpos racemosus*—(F.) 4-5 feet. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. Very attractive medium growing shrubs.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

SNOWBALL. Japanese. *Vib. tom. plicatum*—(F.) 6-8 feet. White. May. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white, double blossoms with a setting of dark plaited leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups.
\$1.00



OLD-FASHIONED SNOWBALL



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

SNOWBALL. Common. *Viburnum o. sterile*—10-12 feet. White. May. This old-fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white literally cover the bush when in bloom.

\$.50 and \$.75

**Plan a private backyard garden.
A wild retreat for the summer
"Out-o'-Door Parties."**

(All Shrubs 2 to 3 Feet When Size Not Given)

SPIREA. *S. Anthony Waterer*—(F.) 2 feet. Bright pink. June and July. A compact, low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full, flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75.

S. callosa rosea—(F.) 3 feet. Deep pink. June and July. Really a taller form of *Spirea Anthony Waterer*. A little more open in growth and if blossoms are cut away it will flower most of the summer.....\$.50 and \$.75.

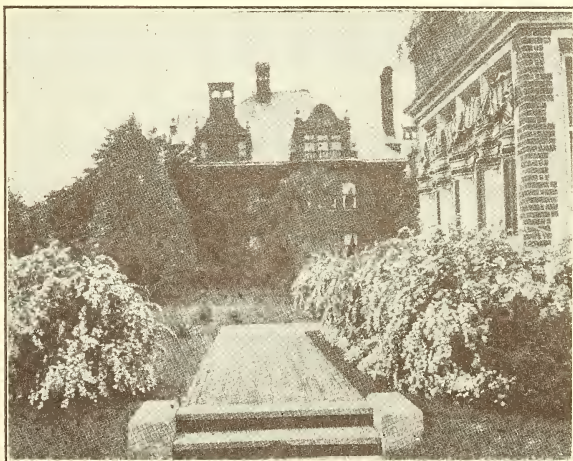
S. prunifolia—(Plum-leaved *Spirea*.) (F.) 5-6 feet. White. April and May. This is an

old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender, erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red.....\$.50 and \$.75.

S. Reevesii—(F.) 4-5 feet. White. May. This is one of the best of the *Spirea* group. White flowers, borne along the stem just as the foliage appears.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75.

S. Thunbergii (*Snow Garland*)—(F.) 2½-3½ feet. White. April. The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching, slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

S. Van Houtte (*Bridal Bower* or *Bridal Wreath*)—(F.) 4-6 feet. White. May. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulant branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. There is nothing superior in the catalogue. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spirea Van Houtte*.....\$.35, \$.50, \$.75 and \$1.00.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE



[CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS
OR BLUE SPIREA

BLUE SPIREA, Blue—This is one of the rare blue-flowering shrubs. Grouped with white or delicate shades of pink spirea, it makes a colorful mass in early spring and summer.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75.

SPECIAL OFFER OF FLOWERING SHRUBS

12 plants assorted, our selection:

2 to 3 feet, for.....	\$ 2.75
3 to 4 feet, for.....	3.25
4 to 5 feet, for.....	4.25

PRUNING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

After flowering, by pruning you can keep the varieties within any desired size, making for a more profuse bloom, greater vigor, and retention of the same effect, and the planting will be just as pretty ten years hence, its growth being kept within proper bounds for a maximum of beauty.

SUMAC. Staghorn. R. typhina—10-12 feet. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

4 feet.....\$ 2.00

SYRINGA. See Mock Orange.

TAMARIX. Five-stamen. T. pentandra. Often called *T. aestavalis*—(F.) 6-7 feet. Pink. June. Shrubs with strong, but slender, delicate growth. Filmy, blue-gray foliage similar to asparagus with carmen pink flowers in June and scattered blossoms the balance of the summer making it an unusually desirable shrub. Will grow in poor and dry soil.

\$.50 and \$.75.

TAMARIX. African. T. africana—7-10 feet. Lavender-pink. April. This is the most vigorous of the Tamarix family. It has strong canes that bend gracefully as they lengthen. The blossoms appear on the stems before the foliage and are pleasing in mass planting. Sea green foliage and drooping habit make it very desirable for background or inter-planting in shrub borders.

\$.50 and \$.75.

WAYFARING TREE. Viburnum lantana—(F.) 10-12 feet. White. June. A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy, lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen.....\$.50 and \$.75.

WEIGELA rosea—(F.) 4-5 feet. Pink. May. The most popular Weigela sold to-day. Its delicate pink, bell-shaped blossoms are borne in great profusion along great arching canes. There is also a scattering of blossom throughout the summer. The leaves are large and especially free of disease. This variety is the best of the group and is good for all uses where a shrub this height is needed.

\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75.

WEIGELA. Red. W. Eva Rathke—(F.) 3½-4 feet. Crimson. June. Of smaller growth than the other Weigelas. It is decidedly spreading in character of growth and also attracts attention in bloom with its brilliantly colored flowers with white throats. It is especially showy and if given preference of light soil and slight shelter will prove an excellent variety.....\$.50 and \$.75.

WEIGELA. White or snow W. candida—(F.) 5-6 feet. White. May. Most vigorous of the Weigela variety. Flowers are large and quite showy. In exposed places the tops are sometimes injured in severe winters. Very rapid in growth and seems to thrive better in light soil.....\$.35, \$.50 and \$.75.

WEIGELA

ROSE. Weigela Amabilis—Diervilla. Deep rose masses of bloom. It is decidedly spreading in character of growth.

\$.50 and \$.75.

HEDGES—BEAUTIFY AS THEY SERVE

For boundary, screen or barrier there is nothing more pleasing than a hedge fence. With their bright green leaves they constantly bring a feeling inspired by the fresh foliage of spring. When formally trained or left to develop naturally their arched branches, colored foliage and bright berries are surely more pleasing than the mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. Most hedges are permanent and with the exception of occasional shearing they need little attention after being established.

PLANTING

The distances vary according to the conditions. Where an impenetrable hedge is wanted plant the Privets 6-10 inches, Japan Barberry 8-12 inches and the flowering shrubs 12-18 inches apart. Where height is wanted rather than thickness then double the distance. The size of stock purchased will make but little difference in planting distance. In planting, place as deeply or slightly deeper in the trench than they stood in the nursery row and firm well. Most hedges should be severely pruned at planting time. It seems as though you are cutting away good wood but to encourage growth from the bottom it is necessary to do this.

The after pruning should consist of clipping the young growth at regular intervals. There is no special time except it might be well to avoid late pruning in the fall as this encourages young growth that is frequently killed by severe weather.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Ligustrum ovalifolium—A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining, leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by every one needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blooms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

2 feet, per hundred \$ 3.50
Per thousand 30.00

AMOR RIVER PRIVET, SOUTH

Ligustrum amurense—Semi-evergreen hedge that grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

18-inch, per hundred \$4.00

REGEL'S PRIVET

Ilota regelianum—This is the hardiest of the Privets we sell. It is semi-drooping in growth, making thick hedges from the ground line, growing 6-8 feet, if left unsheared. Those wanting real permanency, or privacy, where a low hedge is wanted, plant this one.

3 feet, Specimen, each \$2.50

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY

Berberis thunbergi—This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc. Also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

15-inch, per hundred \$12.00

18-inch, per hundred 25.00

24-inch, per hundred 50.00

Single plants, sheared . . . \$.35, \$.50 and \$.75

OTHER HEDGE PLANTS

We offer **Spireas**, **Altheas**, **Hydrangea**, **Abelias** and other blooming plants in hedge sizes. Write for prices.



WE HAVE MANY VARIETIES OF HEDGE PLANTS IN VARIOUS SIZES



AMERICAN GROWN ROSES

After years of breeding, experimentation and testing, rose varieties have advanced many steps beyond the garden of our grandmothers, so wonderful in June. Now we

may have a succession of bloom all through the growing season, in colors and shades to suit every fancy. They can be used everywhere a foliage plant or blossom is wanted, or trained to ramble over fence, trellis or arch, embankment, walls or abutments, or entwined about posts, trees or pillars.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROSE CULTURE

Plant only in a sunny position in soil free of all tree roots and protected, if possible, from severe weather.

SOIL

Roses like fertile, well-drained soil and if one will prepare a bed especially well, he will be rewarded in wealth of bloom and vigor of plant. An ideal top-soil would be sod from a pasture mixed with well-rotted cow manure on clay sub-soil.

PRUNING

In planting, prune them back to three or four good buds, as they will grow off much better. The everblooming roses should be shortened back each year about one-half the previous season's growth. The ramblers may be pruned by taking out the older canes after they are through blooming, leaving only the younger canes, or by removing the flower spikes from the old canes. Our plants are own-root and field-grown and not the small pot roses usually offered.

Winter protection in the way of soil mounded up several inches about the plant, straw, manure, leaves or litter, especially about the tender varieties, repays in flowers the extra trouble.

ENEMIES

While healthy and vigorous plants are not especially susceptible to disease or pests, some pests will appear. For the leaf-eating insects, chafers, slugs and beetles, use arsenate of lead. For aphids or leaf hopper use kerosene emulsion or if diseases, leaf spot or mildew, use bordeaux mixture.

Potassium sulphide, one ounce to three gallons of water, controls mildew better than anything else.

The list we offer contains the "cream" of the ones that do well here. The Hybrid Teas are the everblooming types, a little tenderer but bloom over the entire season. Hybrid Perpetuals bloom profusely in June, then follows a scattering of blossom until frost.

2-year, field grown..\$.75 each, \$8.00 dozen.

Ask for Special Rose List
Roses Are One of Our Specialties

HARDY PERENNIALS

For permanent planting, for variance, for beauty of flower and pleasure, the perennial plants offer a field from which one may select in color, or in period of bloom, plants to suit the tastes of the most fastidious. Our list includes only the most desirable ones. There are hundreds of varieties and kinds, many are meritorious, but for the average bed, group or border, one will find the selection that follows suitable to ordinary purposes.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Ordinarily, perennials are set eighteen inches apart for the larger-growing and fifteen inches for the dwarf plants. In planting a border, if one will mark his rows going each way so as to make squares the number of plants is quickly ascertained, the arrangement as to height is easily arrived at and the grouping or planting made easy by alternating or varying a few inches from these rigid lines. Mulching, for winter protection, is necessary. Care must be taken not to smother the plants by covering the crowns.

May it be said that these plants thrive better in fertile ground and with plenty of moisture; should be well cultivated and kept free of weeds for best results.



ACHILLEA PTARMICA, "THE PEARL"

ALL PERENNIALS 25c each, \$2.00 dozen, unless otherwise marked.

ACHILLEA Boule de Neige—(Ball of Snow). An improvement on the Pearl. Wonderful for cut flowers or garden.

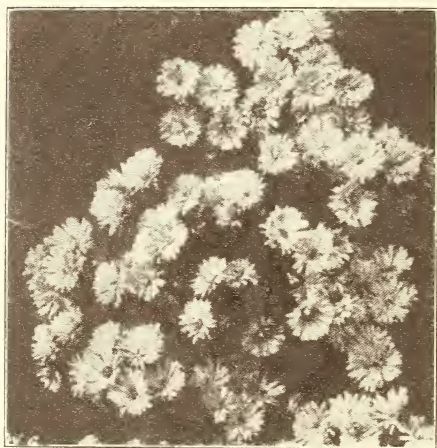
ACHILLEA Millefolium Roseum (Rosy Milefoil). Finely cut deep green foliage; pink flowers in dense heads and found all summer.

Anchusa—We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometimes needs staking. Blooms in May and the giant stalks are a mass of pretty blue flowers. For the background of a hardy border this is indispensable where blue color is wanted. 4-6 feet.

Aquilegia—COLUMBINE—Blooming in late spring and through the early summer months, preferring slightly shaded positions, though it does well in the sun. The flowers are borne on slender stems and mostly long spurred. Coming in the many shades they do, prove very valuable in any border. 2-3 feet.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids—There is not a better mixture grown in the world than by Mrs. Scott Elliott, who has taken the highest awards at all the European exhibitions. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Our stock is from seed from this source, absolutely true strain.

Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixture.



ASTER, NOVI-ANGLIAE

ASTERS, Hardy—(Michaelmas Daisies). These are among the showiest of our late flowering hardy plants giving a wealthy bloom during September and October.

Climax—One of the best and showiest, with large pyramidal spikes of large, light, lavender-blue flowers. Very free. 5 feet.

Feltham Blue—A pretty aniline blue, very free.

Novae-Angliae Rosea—Deep reddish violet. Height 4 feet.

St. Edgwin—One of the finest, covered with beautiful pink flowers.

Beard Tongue or Penstemon—Has tall spikes of brilliant scarlet, tubular shaped and bearded flowers. 4 feet. Period of bloom, July and August.

Bleeding Heart or Dicentra—An old-time favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping heart shaped flowers of white and old rose. Grows in shade. 1-2 feet. May and June.

Campanula—CANTERBURY BELL—Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden. May and June. 2½-3 feet. Blue.

Carnations—These are the hardy border Carnations. We offer these in mixed colors. The flowers are medium sized and have all the characteristics of the varieties grown under glass. 1-2 feet. June to September.

Chrysanthemums—These are hardy and most attractive in September and October. In planting these try to group them as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering. Height 2-3 feet. The flowers are very attractive, borne in large quantities.

CHRYSANthemum MAXIMUM—(Giant Moonpenny or Shasta Daisies).

Alaska—Extra large.

Arcticum—(Arctic Daisy). Among fall flowering perennials this is one of the best. It forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of white flowers, slightly tinged rose or lilac, 2 inches wide, appear. 2-2½ feet. September and November.

King Edward VII—New. Vigorous grower; enormous white flowers.

HARDY CHRYSANthemUMS. Autumn Glow—Rose Crimson Large. Excelsior—Bright Orange Yellow. Golden Queen—Yellow Large. Victory—White Large.

CONE FLOWER. Rudbeckia purpurea—Purple red petals with cone-shaped center. Height 3 feet. July to August.

Coreopsis—A beautiful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for border. After blooming, the seed may be cut away and a good secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. Height, 2-3 feet. Graceful. June to August.



DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA

Delphinium, Light Blue, Belladonna—The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossom all summer. Height, 3-4 feet. Mulch lightly, as crown sometimes rots in winter.

Delphinium, Dark Blue, Bellosamum—This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding. 3 feet. June to September.

Delphinium, English Hybrids—These are taller growing, being 4-5 feet and in all shades of light and dark blue. June to September.

DIANTHUS Barbatus—(Sweet William). Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting.

Atro-Sanguineus—Blood-red.

Pink Beauty—Improved fine deep salmon pink color.

Scarlet Beauty—Rich deep scarlet, bright green foliage, very fine.

DIANTHUS Plumarius—(Hardy Pinks). Plumarius fl. pl.

EUPATORIUM Ageratoides—Fine cut-flower; fall bloomer.

Coelestinum—Simply covered with blue Ageratum-like flowers in August and September. 2 feet. Fine for cutting.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis—This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3-4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. These plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are, ordinarily, very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil. May and June.

FOXGLOVE—The Shirley—New. Magnificent strain, enormous flowers, pure white to deepest rose.

BOLTONIA Asteroides—Among the showiest hardy plants with large single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months with its thousands of flowers open at one time producing a very striking effect.

Latisquama—Lavender-pink. 4-5 feet.

GYPSOPHILLA Panicula—(Baby's Breath)—A beautiful old-fashioned plant possessing a grace not found in any other perennial and attracting the eye of everyone. Dense, spreading bush, numerous tiny flowers in light, feathery panicles, delicate foliage, fine for cutting, excellent for border or large rock gardens. July and August. Strong two-year-old roots.



GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia—BLANKET FLOWER—Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home garden and the flowers are valued for cutting. 2-3 feet.

Geum or Avens—A new border plant producing large dazzling scarlet flowers. 1-2 feet. May to July.

Helianthus—SUNFLOWER—Miss Mellish—A beautiful yellow, blooming in August and September, flowers being two inches across and on strong stems. The flowers are single and the foliage free from disease. Spreads quickly and produces tall stalks. 5-7 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS. Thunbergi—Much like Flava, but flowers in July, a month later, and 6 to 10 inches of the upper portion of the flower scapes are thickened and flattened.

Minor—Dwarf lemon yellow. First of June.

HELENIUM Autumnale Superbum—Light yellow.

Hollyhocks—Everyone knows them—with their long spikes of multi-colored flowers, borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Blooming in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

Eulalia japonica—5-6 feet. A hardy grass of robust growth and light green leaves. Used largely for background or centers of beds.

Eulalia gracillima—3-4 feet. This is the most graceful of grasses and, therefore, most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled.

Eulalia variegata—Long, narrow leaves with prominent white stripe. Medium grower.

Eulalia pennisetum—Dwarf. 2-2½ feet. Very fine leaves and excellent for bordering.

Eulalia zebrina—Similar to japonica, being, as the name indicates, cross striped with white.

LILY, Hemerocallis, Day—These are the popular Lilies that thrive in any border. Like moist and semi-shaded location but will grow anywhere. Color, yellow. June and July. 2-3 feet.

LILY, Funkia, Plantain—Pure white flowers with large, showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. 1-2 feet. July and August.

LINUM (Flax) Perenne Blue—May to August. Pearly blue flowers. A graceful, hardy perennial.

LUPINE—Very valuable in the hardy border, giving an abundance of long spikes of delicately scented flowers in June and July. Height 3 feet.

Polyphyllus Type—Blue.

Roseus—Rose pink.

MALLOW MARVELS—A giant race derived from the common native Hibiscus, which has elevated this type almost to the dignity of shrubs. Massed in great groups or generously interspersed with shrubs, these "Marvels" grow very rapidly, sometimes getting up to 8 or 10 feet in height; with plenty of broad foliage to furnish a rich setting for the mammoth flowers.

Moscheutos—Strong, three year old.

Crimson Eye—Strong, three year old. Red.

Marvel Mallows—In choicest mixture. Strong, three year old. \$3.00 dozen.

Pachysandra—JAPANESE SPURGE—Fine evergreen ground cover for shady locations. Once established, makes a perfect mat.

PENTSTEMON Barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue)—Slender spikes of bright scarlet flowers. 4 feet. June to August.



PERENNIAL PHLOX

PHLOX

Nothing grows in the perennial class that is as satisfactory as the Hardy Phloxes. They are wonderful in their many shades, their profusion of bloom and general good character. Our list is not large but the very best varieties of their respective colors from a test row of many kinds. It is a good idea to break out the flowering spikes after they have finished blooming. Root-prune or transplant every few years.

Athis—Salmon pink.

Eclairer—Bright rose carmine.

Fernand Cortez—Deep crimson.

Isabey—Salmon pink.

Lothair—Bright crimson.

Michael Buchner—Lavender.

Miss Lingard—Earliest white; pale pink eye; long graceful panicles.

Mme. Prosper Langier—Fine dark red.

Mrs. Ethel Prichard—Rose mauve.

Mrs. Scholton—Dark salmon pink.

Siebold—Orange-scarlet; crimson center.

Sir Edwin Landseer—Bright crimson.

Von Hochberg—Brilliant red.

Platycodon—**JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER**—This comes in blue and white. Blossoming in July, the attractive flowers, often three inches across, come in succession for several weeks. Height 2½-3 feet.

POPPIES—These are Oriental Poppies, vivid shade of red, blooming with the peonies, and the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our divisions and have flowers the first season. 2-3 feet. We advise fall planting only.

Pyrethrum—**PAINTED DAISY**—One of the most desirable perennials blooming in May and June. Attractive. We list mixed shades. 2-3 feet.

PYRETHRUM Hybridum (Painted Daisies)—Red, white and pink mixed, blooms in June and July, a most beautiful hardy plant.

Rudbeckia—**GOLDEN GLOW**—A yellow blooming perennial that has become popular in a very short time since being introduced. The flowers, in July and August, are like small Chrysanthemums borne on the terminals of 5-6 foot stalks. Very desirable.

Rudbeckia Purpurea \$3.00 doz.

Sedum or STONECROP—Thick, cactus-like leaves that are attractive from early spring, producing flat terminal clusters of pink flowers in August and September.

BULBS

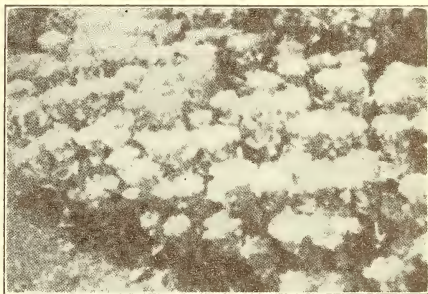
Cannas and Gladiolus; Hyacinths and Tulips in season. Ask for List.

LATHYRUS. Sweet Pea, Perennial—This is a hardy vine, robust growing and fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, continuous blooming from June to frost.

SALVIA Azurea (Meadow Sage)—A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Pitcheri—Blue.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. (Pin Cushion Flower) (Blue Bonnet)—A soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June.



SEDUM SPECTABILE

SEDUM—Has thick glaucous foliage; drouth resisting and suitable for rockery or border.

Acre—Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches. May to July.

Asiaticum—Flowers deep rose. 6 to 8 feet. July and August.

Spectabile—Erect growing mass of rose colored flower heads 18 inches high. August and September. 2 year.

Tritoma—**RED HOT POKER**—This blooms from July until frost time. The flower spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude above the drooping green leaves several feet. It is rather unusual and attractive. 2-3 feet. \$3.00 doz.



PFITZER'S TRITOMA

IRIS

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. Its iridescent coloring, fragile, orchid-like formation is often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the Iris as "flags" have never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them and see that one investment mean years of beauty. They will last indefinitely when once established.

GERMAN IRIS

These are the old-fashioned Iris, and the varieties we offer are exceptionally meritorious, being selected for variety and distinct coloring.

Black Prince—Standards light lavender; falls lavender.

Florentina alba—Standards and falls white, tinged with yellow and blue.

King—Standards lemon yellow; falls satiny brown, edged sulphur.

Loreley—Falls slightly yellow, heavily veined purple; standards yellow.

Pallida Dalmatica—A tall variety. Lavender shading to blue.

Pauline—A striking lavender-violet variety.

Sherwin Wright—A golden yellow with practically no marking.

Spectabilis—The old-fashioned royal purple variety.

Queen of May—A soft rose-lilac, almost pink.

Walneri—Standards lavender; falls a purple-lilac.

We also have from trial rows in limited quantity:

Chester Hunt

Gagus

Hiawatha

Honorabilis

John DeWitt

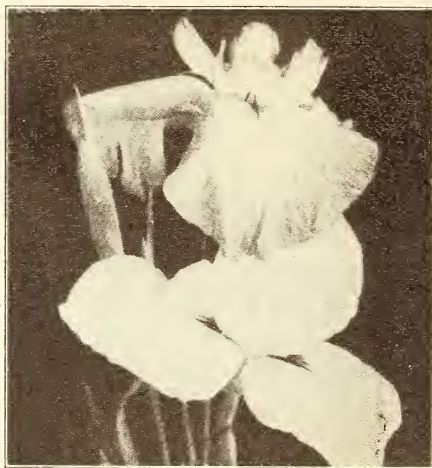
Jordan

Mary Garden

Mrs. H. Darwin

Mrs. H. Neubronner

Quaker Lady



IRIS KAEMPFER—JAPANESE IRIS

JAPAN IRIS

This is the latest blooming of the Iris. Anyone not familiar with these has missed one of the glories of the garden. They bloom in June, being the largest, showiest and contain varieties that for variance of color and beauty are unsurpassed by any perennial. Prefers moist soil, but blooms exceedingly well on any type. We are limited in several varieties and will have to substitute if sold out when order is received. We list six varieties to color and letter as the names are difficult to pronounce. They are all delicately and variously veined and shaded, all being favorite sorts.

A. White.

D. Rose.

B. Dark Purple.

E. Mahogany.

C. Lavender.

SIBERIAN IRIS

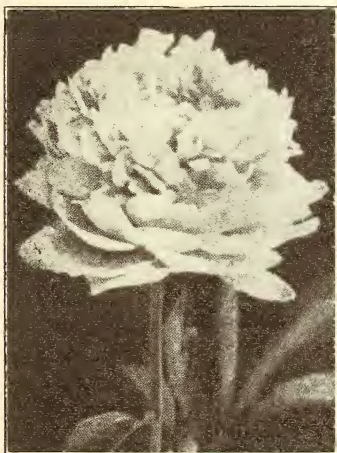
Resembles the Japanese varieties in character of growth. Blooms earlier. Purple veined, gold in color. 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.



PAMPAS GRASS

ORNAMENTAL GRASS

Blue Lime Grass.....	25c each, \$2.50 dozen
Plume Grass.....	50c each, 4.50 dozen
Japan Rush Grass.....	25c each, 2.00 dozen
Blue Fesque Grass.....	25c each, 2.00 dozen
Fountain Grass.....	25c each, 2.50 dozen
Var. Ribbon Grass.....	25c each, 2.00 dozen
Gracillis Grass.....	25c each, 2.00 dozen
Zebrina Grass.....	25c each, 2.00 dozen
Clumps of above Grasses	\$.50, \$.75 and \$1.00



QUEEN VICTORIA (WHITLEY II)

PEONIES
THE GRAND OLD-FASHIONED
FLOWERS

There is no doubt but that the Peony is the superior perennial. Those who now know

the newer and better varieties or who have seen them in comparison with the older kinds readily admit that there is nothing quite surpassing them in beauty and charm. Of all the perennials they are the most permanent. They are long lived as you, no doubt, recall those that were so long in your grandmother's garden. Their ease of culture, hardiness and freedom from disease and insect pests make them rightfully popular. Much has been written and said about the Peony and of all that has been printed or heard I have yet to hear an exaggeration.

PLANTING

It thrives best in deep, rich soil and a sunny exposure. It will grow in partial shade but usually proves a complete failure when planted near the roots of trees. Never plant roots of Peonies deep in the soil for they will grow but little and seldom bloom. We never cover the buds or eyes more than three inches as this is sufficient.

ABOUT FERTILIZING

You have been previously advised to apply manure in the winter. This is not the best practice but to apply it during the summer or growing season. Well-rotted manure or compost will not injure even in the winter but fresh manure may do so. Bone meal, too, is a fine fertilizer.

Plant them along the walks, in the perennial border, in beds, in front of shrubs or anywhere and they surely will repay you for the space they occupy.

ALL PEONIES 50c, unless otherwise marked.

WHITE PEONIES

Baronesse Schroeder—A very delicate flesh pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope and gold. Midseason.

Festiva Maxima—The grandest of the whites. Early. The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save carmine tipped petals.
\$.75

Couronne d'O—A cream-colored, white compact blossom and very desirable. Late.

Duke of Wellington—A midseason white of unusual vigor, often having several blossoms to each stem.

Mad. de Verneville—Another very desirable white variety, free bloomer and should be in every collection. Early.

RED PEONIES

Francois Ortegat—A midseason to late variety, being very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good.

Delachei—A late, deep, rich red, of unusual color. An old favorite and esteemed by everyone who knows it.

Felix Crousse—A midseason variety of the most pleasing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as the blossom falls.

Officinalis rubra—Rich, dark crimson. This is the old-fashioned extra early red and still very scarce.

PINK PEONIES

Asa Gray—A soft, shell pink, mottled and veined rose. Midseason, and plant vigorous. Supply limited.

Alexandre Dumas—A strong midseason, free-growing pink of deep and pleasing color.

Edulis superba—Another deep rose of different season, valued for its fragrance and freedom with which it flowers. Early.

La Tulipe—Of late season, compact blossom, white, with streaks of red and pink on many petals. Resembles the tulip somewhat.

Livingstone—Late; clear pink. Very fine.

Marguerite Gerard—Another delicate pink, midseason, of great vigor and size.

LaPerle—Deep, lilac-white, blush center flecked carmine. Medium sized rose type and fragrant.

Mons Jules Elie—Large compact, lilac-rose with lighter pink base petals. Fragrant. Early to midseason.

Venus—Pale hydrangea pink, large, compact crown. Midseason.

PEONIES, SPECIAL

Red, White, Pink. 3 for \$1.00

PLANTS

Vegetable and Annual Flower Plants. Our line complete. List of varieties and prices mailed on request.

CLIMBING AND CLINGING VINES

LEND CHARM TO ANY HOME

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others, with their tendrils, will cling tenaciously.

AMPELOPSIS

A. Englemannii—IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER—Valuable for covering old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall. \$.50

A. Veitchii—BOSTON IVY—The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick. Leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other; a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care. Foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in the fall. \$.75

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS

These popular vines are known and planted everywhere for the profusion of beautiful, large flowers they produce. Not as hardy or healthy as *C. paniculata*, but when once established are worthy of all the extra care in getting them started.

C. Jackmanii. Large purple. . . . \$.75

C. Andre. Large red. \$.75

C. Henryi. Large white. \$.75

C. paniculata. The small, white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom. \$.50

Hedera helix—ENGLISH IVY—An excellent evergreen vine, with glossy green leaves, unexcelled for covering walls in shady or cool places. May be used for porch or window boxes for all year effect. When closely sheared makes a good edging for walks or borders, being hardy and evergreen. \$.50

EUONYMUS—BITTERSWEET

E. radicans—A slow growing vine that adheres to the masonry and remains deep green all winter.\$.75

E. radicans vegetus — EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET—Another evergreen clinging vine of more robust habit, perfectly hardy and especially valued because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks.\$.75

Bittersweet (Native) Celastrus scandens—This is the familiar native vine that is so unusually attractive of berry in the fall and early winter. Very vigorous and healthy.\$.50

HONEYSUCKLE—LONICERA

HONEYSUCKLE. Hall's—This is the popular evergreen Honeysuckle, used by everyone for screen, beauty and fragrance. Blooms continuously and easy to establish. It is also evergreen.\$.50

HONEYSUCKLE. Coral—Flowers bright scarlet, little fragrance. Strong grower and hardy.\$.50

KUDZU VINE. Pueraria Thunbergiana—We have so many calls for a very rapid growing, twining vine to cover unsightly objects, for quick effect where other vines are too slow, that we list this vine. It belongs to the pea family, has insignificant flowers, but the foliage is very large, of attractive green color, and specimens have frequently grown thirty feet in a season after established.\$.50

TRUMPET VINE. Radicans. Bignonia—A robust, woody vine, twining tightly with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges. Scarlet flowers.\$.75

WISTARIA. A rampant, clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Colors both white and purple. \$.75. Grafted \$1.00

HARDY FRUITS

FOR THE ORCHARD AND HOME GARDEN

This has been for years a most important feature of our nursery. A long experience in this section places us in a particularly advantageous position to suggest what to plant. Our catalogue of varieties shows those substantial and reliable sorts tried, tested and found satisfactory. Thousands of orchards are found to-day to bear this testimony and annually more are being planted. Distribution to the consumer has proven the greatest cost to the grower. In every section, on every farm, there is a suitable location for an orchard. These spots, now unprofitable, can be made to yield large returns. Quantity and quality will be the result of a few years of good, and not necessarily expert, attention. Rapid maturity and great harvests follow proper cultural methods.

Some of the common reasons for failure are: Unsatisfactory location; impoverished soil, unprepared areas, unsuited or too many varieties, unhealthy trees, poor planting, failure to prune at planting time, inability to mulch or cultivate as needed and the omitting of control methods for disease and insects.

PLANNING THE ORCHARD

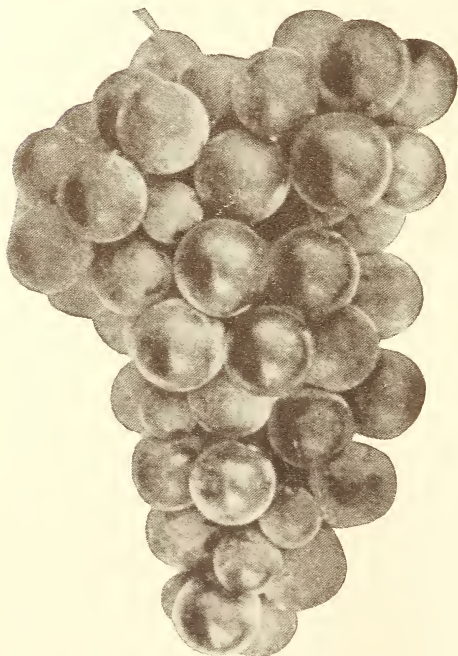
Two types of orchard are planted, commercial and home. The requisites of the former we will not mention here, except to say that we have too few. The planter is usually familiar with his conditions and at any time we will cheerfully give any advice that we can. The home orchard should be planted with an idea of a succession of fruit. An ideal selection as to season would be, fifteen per cent. summer, twenty-five per cent. fall and sixty per cent. winter varieties, when applied to apples. Peach varieties that mature in midseason and cherries of the earlier and sour types are suggested to predominate in a home orchard. The other fruits should be selected to meet individual requirements. Choose standard varieties or, if not familiar with the names, we will assist you. Then make a map of your orchard, so failures can be correctly replanted. Start nearest the home with the summer varieties, follow in succession with the fall and then plant the late maturing, as

these should not contain many varieties but rather more trees of fewer sorts. The reason is obvious as picking, sorting, marketing and storing is made easier and more profitable.

For economy of space "the filler system" is frequently advisable, i. e., those trees that mature quickly can be planted between the permanent ones, the idea being to remove them when they have spent themselves or are crowding those of longer life. Peaches, especially, are recommended though plums and cherries may be used.

Location

Select a site for your orchard on high ground, so as to escape the frequent late frosts that prove injurious in the low lands. Soil preparation in the way of crop rotation and added fertility prove good investments. If you have choice of exposure, a northern or western slope is preferred. Soil not robbed of its fertility, properly tilled and in a physical condition to receive a grain crop will produce much better results than when trees are set in impoverished fields, barren wastes, planted in "post holes," no further attention given.



CONCORD—A SUPERB TABLE GRAPE

GRAPES

The Universal Fruit

This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyard or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity. The secret of successful growing lies in proper pruning. The annual growth should be cut back to three or four buds each season, removing entirely the weak ones. As the vines produce better on the younger wood, consistent renewing from the bottom by encouraging new shoots every few years is recommended.

At planting time shorten the roots to 14-16 inches and the tops to two or three joints and lay in trenches eight inches deep, with only the buds showing. By placing the roots all in one direction, stakes or posts may be renewed at any time without damage to the roots. Prune back the first season's growth, and the second summer train but two vigorous canes to stakes. At the end of the growing season shorten these to 3 to 4 feet, depending on the vigor of the plant, training off laterals to cover your wires or buildings from these.

BLACK GRAPES

Concord—This is, without doubt, the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting, perhaps, equals all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and compact.

Worden—A seedling of Concord, of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

WHITE GRAPES

Niagara—The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

RED GRAPES

Brighton—Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet. Unsurpassed for table.

Catawba—Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware—A well known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lucie—An early grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vines scarce. Best, extra large.

GRAPE VINES

2 years old, each.....	\$.35
3.....	1.00
Per 100.....	15.00

APPLES YIELD PROFITABLE RETURNS

Owing to its adaptability to various soil conditions, its hardiness, productiveness and commercial value, we must consider the apple the most important of our tree fruits. Planted only in well-drained soil, with proper care taken in the selection of varieties, one may expect fruit from early summer throughout the winter months. An acre or so devoted to apples, properly planted and with ordinary attention to pruning and cultivation, will yield very satisfactory returns. Our list has been further reduced to only the most dependable sorts, and those listed below may be planted with confidence. As the trees develop, the trimming out of the cross and crowded branches is all the pruning required.

EARLY APPLES

Early Harvest—Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

Early Transparent—Very early bearer, productive; valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart, excellent.

Maiden's Blush—A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

FALL APPLES

Grimes Golden—No orchard complete without it. Yellow, best quality and productive. For home or market for this season there is nothing better.

Northern Spy—Large striped. Crisp, juicy, aromatic. Excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.

Stark—An apple overlooked by many. Color greenish-red, unattractive for market but for productiveness, regularity, vigorous growth, etc., should be in every farmer's orchard.

Wealthy—Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Early to bear and exceedingly satisfactory.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin—Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. The commercial apple of the east.

Delicious—Red, large and uniform in size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer, good for market and home.

Black Twig—A seedling of Winesap, larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can especially recommend this for Virginia. Valuable for home or market. Plant it.

Jonathan—An early bearing variety, red, medium size and quality very good. Tree never large but productive.

Stayman Winesap—Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. Tree productive and a drought resister.

Winesap—Medium size, dark red, productive variety, excellent quality, crisp and juicy; sub-acid. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we have to offer for Virginia.



DELICIOUS APPLE

Winter Banana—With us really a fall apple ripening in September and should be used before Christmas. Of unusually good quality. Yellow with attractive blush.

Ben Davis—Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Greatest fault, lacks quality.

York Imperial—A late keeping commercial variety, shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop—Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

Whitney—This is a really edible crab; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

APPLE TREES

4 to 6 feet.....\$.50
4 to 5 feet, per 100..... 18.00

Jonathan	Albemarle Pippin
Transparent	Stayman Winesap
Early Harvest	Dutchess
Delicious	Winesap
Smoke House	Grimes Golden
York	

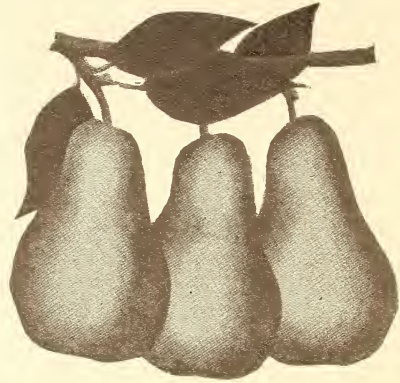
We do not guarantee our trees to be true to name. We do everything in our power to send our stock true to name, but should any prove otherwise, we will not be responsible for damage exceeding original cost of trees.

PEARS

THE DELIGHTFUL EATING FRUIT

The Pear thrives in a rich, deep soil and when given good attention will yield very early. The quality of the European (E) variety is usually very high while the Japanese (J) varieties are usually more productive. The quality of the fruit, however, may be increased by picking before it is ripe and spreading in thin layers on a floor until they become soft. The fruit left on the trees to mature usually lacks the properties of those that are house ripened. The greatest enemy of the pear is the Blight and from present indications will eradicate this fruit until some successful control method is discovered. The disease usually starts at the ends and these branches wither and die. Cutting beyond the black mark, burning the wood and disinfecting the pruning tools is suggested. Spraying helps but does not control the disease.

At planting time prune to three to five well developed branches distributed evenly about the main stem. Shorten these to six or eight inches.



BARTLETT PEARS

Bartlett (E)—August 15th. This is, no doubt, the favorite eating pear offered to-day. It is large, beautiful yellow with soft blush. In quality it has no equal. The tree bears quite young and on account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European pears.

Clapp's Favorite (E)—August 1st. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent. Ripens in early August.

Kieffer (J)—September 10th-15th. This to-day is the most popular pear for our section. On account of its productiveness and freedom from disease it stands out preëminently. The fruit is large, golden yellow sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

Seckel (E)—September 15th. This small, high-quality, yellowish-brown pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting, juicy and sugary quality (frequently called the little sugar pear) makes it one of the most popular varieties. The tree is of slow growth.

PEAR TREES

5 to 6 feet.....\$.75
Kieffer Claps Favorite Bartlett
Dutchess Seckel Pineapple

THE PLUM FOR MARKET AND HOME USE

The Plum demands a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. The trees usually are planted about twenty-five feet apart and can be used as a filler in an orchard between permanent trees. They thrive especially well in back yards, gardens and in chicken runs. For home consumption the fruit should be allowed to ripen on the trees but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some varieties always over-bear and thinning should be done to increase the size of the fruit. The two enemies are curculio and rot. Both can be controlled by proper spraying and cultural methods. See spraying calendar or instructions. As the trees bear soon and are productive more should be used each year. There are three classes; the European (E) are better quality; the American (A) are superior for hardiness; and the Japanese (J) bear earlier than any.

Pruning at planting time should consist of removing one-half to two-thirds of the length of all the side branches, leaving four to seven evenly distributed around the body of each tree.

Abundance (J)—July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large, oval and in color amber changing to cherry. The quality is very good and the tree is hardy. One of the best.

Burbank (J)—Late July. A later, more vigorous variety than the preceding. In color, violet to light purple with occasional shades of yellow. Fruit is large, flesh yellow and of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

Damson (E)—This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere plums will grow.

Green Gage (E)—Another old variety that has been outstanding for a number of years. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high-qualified fruit makes it a standard of excellence by which the others are judged. The tree is a moderate grower but healthy.

Red June (J)—July. A typical Japanese in character of growth, productiveness and quality of fruit. Color red, flesh yellow; semi-cling stone and of good quality.

Yellow Egg—Early August. A large early plum of pure yellow color. Of extra quality and tree a great bearer.

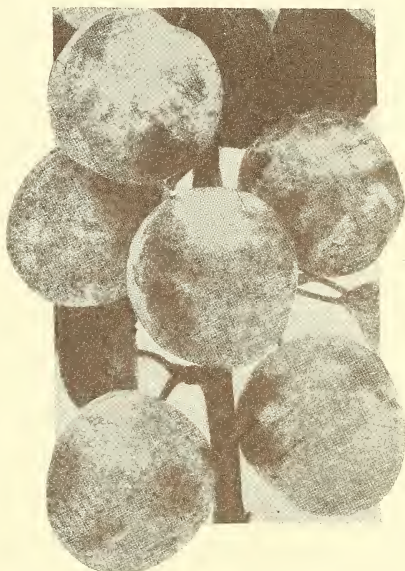
Wild Goose (A)—This variety has been a standard favorite for many years. In vigor and productiveness it has no equal in the plum family. Is practically free from disease and if given good soil will well repay for the space it occupies. It annually produces a great crop of large, red plums of fair to good quality. A most valuable variety for home or market.

PLUM TREES

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75

Burbank
Black Beauty
Wickson

Abundance
Shropshire Damson
Red June



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

PEACHES ARE PROFITABLE AND POPULAR

Light and well-drained soils, preferably sandy loams, seem to produce the best peaches. The tree is quick to mature, bearing heavily at an early age, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it deservedly popular. The annual pruning should consist of shortening in the terminal growth to maintain a round and compact head. When the crop is killed by severe winters as the one of 1918, "dehorning" or severe cutting in of branches is suggested. The tree bears its fruit on young wood.

The principal enemy of the tree is the "Peach Borer" that burrows under the bark below the ground line. Turning back the soil, scraping with a knife or prodding the runs with a wire is the surest remedy. Boiling water poured about the trees will also kill the borer.

In planting, prune severely. Cut away all the side branches to inch stubs and shorten back the leaders to form a balanced, low head.

EARLY RIPENING

Mayflower—(Free) Red all over, fine and good. Earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy.

Red Bird—(Cling) A creamy white peach almost covered with red. Large, hardy and good. An extra early cling. July 1st-5th.

Greensboro—(Free) The very best extra early commercial sort. Hardy and productive, fruit large and tree healthy. Color, white with crimson cheek. July 1st.

SECOND RIPENING

Belle Georgia—(Free) White with decided blush; excellent quality; heavy and regular bearer. In this variety we have the best white-fleshed peach for home or market. August 5th.

Carmen—(Free) White with red blush. Carmen is extra hardy, bears every year and when it fails all else fails, too. Tree a robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carmen should be considered. We are partial to it. July 20th.

Early Elberta—(Free) Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10th.

Champion—(Free) White fleshed, with attractive red cheek, juicy, good quality and dependable. August ripening.

Elberta—(Free) Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years and is just as good to-day. The fact that more than eighty per cent. of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. August 15th.

J. H. Hale—(Free) Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10th-15th.

LATE RIPENING

Heath—(Cling) White, tinged next to sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.



ELBERTA

Krummell—(Free) Golden yellow, blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, sub-acid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity. September 20th-25th.

PEACH TREES

3 feet.....	\$.30
Carmen	Wonderful
Belle Georgia	Champion
Elberta	Hiley
Hale	Heath Cling

SPECIAL LEADING VARIETY PEACH TREES

3 feet, per hundred.....	\$12.50
18 to 24 inches, per hundred.....	10.00

THE CHERRY

Cherries succeed only in the drier soils, preferring types that are porous or stony to the low and heavy kinds required by other fruit trees. They do especially well in our section and though a little hard to establish should be planted in every orchard. We find our sour and sub-acid group more productive of fruit. They do not make trees quite as large nor as shapely as the sweets but they are quick to bear and usually yield extra heavy crops of fruit. They are much more dependable and for this reason we recommend their use. The sweet or Hearts make vigorous trees valuable for planting in back yards for shade but are not constant producers.

Pruning of the bearing trees is seldom necessary, save sawing broken or mutilated branches. Grouping the trees, especially the sweet varieties, for pollination purposes is suggested as they are sometimes barren when planted by themselves.

At planting time shorten in the branches about halfway, leaving four to seven to a tree and be very sure to tread the soil firmly about the roots. We have more complaints of cherries failing than all the rest of the fruit varieties.

Early Richmond—This old standard cherry has been the favorite for a number of years. In quality it is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. It yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere cherries will grow and as it is the earliest in season of bearing it is very popular.

Late Duke—This is a sub-acid variety of a large, light red fruit, rich and tender in quality. The tree is decidedly upright in character of growth, resembling the sweet in this respect but decidedly harder.

May Duke—This ripens a little earlier than the preceding variety and, while not quite so vigorous in tree, the fruit is slightly superior. It is an old variety and has been tested and found worthy of a place in all catalogues.

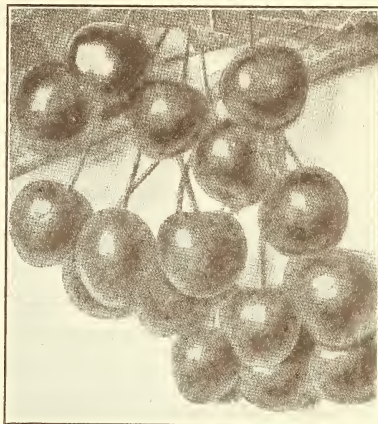
Montmorency—This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely; except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as acid as others of its group and when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late, and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.

HEARTS AND BIGGAREAUS

Black Tartarian—This old-fashioned variety is to-day perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. The fruit is large, black and heart-shaped. In quality it is rich. The tree is vigorous and where one has suitable soil this one should not be overlooked.

Governor Wood—This is another variety that has been catalogued for a number of years and to date we find few that are superior to it in quality or productiveness. It is a pale yellow with blush; fruit medium sized and flesh soft and of good quality, making it a most valuable table cherry.

Napoleon—This and Yellow Spanish are very similar. It, however, is a prince among its kind. The tree is more erect and productive of fruit. As a commercial sort it is planted in large acreage and for home use we consider it one of the very best of the sweet cherries.



Yellow Spanish—This is a later variety than any of the preceding. Its large, yellow, firm and high-qualified fruit has made it exceedingly popular around the whole world. It is not quite as tender as some of the preceding and its fruit can be adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

CHERRY TREES

4 to 5 feet, each.....\$.75
Tartarian Napoleon
Windsor Governor Wood
Yellow Spanish

SOUR

English Morello Early Richmond
May Duke Montmorency

THE QUINCE

The Quince—Luxuriates in good, deep ground and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has been by far the best for us.

4 feet.....\$.75

STRAWBERRIES

ALWAYS PRODUCTIVE—ALWAYS IN DEMAND

We make the growing of strawberry plants a specialty and as they are planted in the spring only, we issue at that time an annual catalogue, devoted principally to the description of varieties and complete cultural directions. The shallow root of the strawberry does not permit planting in the fall, as the alternate freezing and thawing or expansion and settling of the surface soils throughout our falls, winters and early springs will expose the roots and cause the loss of the plants.



AROMA

Aroma (Per.)—One of the most popular late market varieties. A good plant and a good bearer of large, handsome fruit; bright red in color, uniform roundish heart shape; firm and of good quality. Somewhat resembles Gandy in appearance. A choice variety and reliable.

Aroma Strawberries
Per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.00
Premier Strawberries
Per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.00
Lupton Late Strawberries
Per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.00

Write for special quantity
**Fruit Tree prices for Orchard
Planting. All Trees and Vines
sold by us are well rooted.**

SMALL FRUITS

CURRENTS THE BOUNTIFUL PRODUCER

Thrives in deep soil and when properly manured and cultivated will yield bountiful returns. The insect enemy causing the most injury to the currant and gooseberry alike is a leaf worm that can be killed by spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead or paris green as you do potatoes for the beetle. The pruning of the older plants consists in leaving a fair amount of the three and four-year wood, as it is more productive of fruit. In planting, allow about four feet each way for development and prune in most of the top immediately after setting.

Fay's Prolific—One of the best reds and more largely planted than any other variety. When properly grown, this is a decidedly productive sort.

Black Naples—Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.

Currants, dozen.....\$ 2.50

GOOSEBERRIES

Very productive and are always in demand. When allowed to ripen they lose much of the sourness attributed to them because they are usually offered to the public while green. Note pruning and cultural directions

for currants. Plant 4 x 4 feet, getting the earth well worked into the roots and firm. Prune off the tops to a few inches in order to assure growth.

Downing—Fruit almost round, large and juicy. Best quality. Whitish-green color. Does especially well in the North.

Houghton—Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew and the best for general purposes in this section.

Gooseberries, dozen.....\$ 2.50

BLACKBERRIES PROLIFIC AND EASY TO GROW

In a state where wild blackberries are so plentiful one without experience would hesitate to plant blackberries. However, the cultivated varieties are so prolific, so easy of culture, that every garden should contain this fruit. The soil, to be ideal, should be a heavy type—clay loam. This so-called "poor man's fruit" if planted 6 x 3 feet will each year more than pay for the space it occupies. Many plant too close for best results. Topping in the young shoots just as they reach 3½-4½ feet to develop the side branches to fruiting condition is the only pruning required, save the removing of the old canes after they have produced a crop.

Early Harvest—Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a money-maker.

Eldorado—A large oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Blackberries per 100.....\$ 2.50

RASPBERRIES

Loose soils produce the best raspberries. Partial shade is no hindrance to productiveness as the natural habitat of the raspberry is in lower ground, filled with leaf mold and partly shaded. For this reason along higher fences and in between the young orchard trees, raspberries are likely to thrive. Allow not more than five good canes to develop to the plant and pinch out the tops of these when they attain a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 feet in order to encourage laterals.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is so popular and unsurpassed.

King—Bright scarlet, sweet and melting. This early red is the best of its season because of hardiness, productiveness and general good qualities. Ripens two weeks before Cuthbert.

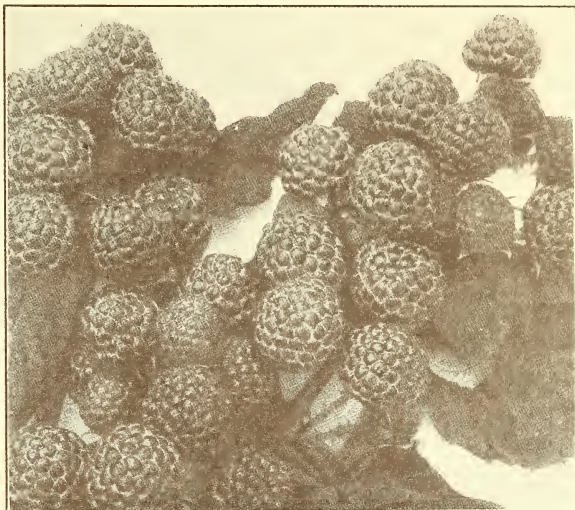
St. Regis—The so-called everbearing. It does produce some berries throughout the summer and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well. After fruiting eight or ten new kinds we have come to the conclusion that no black raspberry of its season compares with it.

Kansas—The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive, round, firm, moderately juicy; a strong grower. Handsome appearance; stands shipping well.

Raspberries, per 100.....\$ 3.00



CUMBERLAND—THE LEADING BLACKCAP

SEVENTEEN UNUSUAL VALUES IN NURSERY STOCK

HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY.

These seventeen collections of nursery stock are made up of choice trees and plants backed by the reputation and reliability of Hedge Lawn Nurseries. We realize, from the unusual number of calls we have for assistance in choosing varieties, that a large per cent. of the purchasers of nursery stock do not know what selection to make. These collections are carefully chosen with the idea of filling exactly the needs of the average planter. You may purchase any one with the assurance of getting the best in variety and season. We also will send pruning and planting instructions with each order. **TERMS:** Remittance must be sent with order. We prefer that you use enclosed order blank only. All shipments F. O. B. Roanoke. **ORDER EARLY** before assortments are broken.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 1

This collection of 10 Apple Trees is just the one for the small garden or suburban lot. It will contain three summer, two fall and five winter varieties. Will cover the fruiting season like a "blanket." $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. size. Regular price, \$5.00.

Special.....\$4.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 2

If you want Peaches from the last of June to October, we will give you in this assortment of 10 excellent peach trees;

SEVENTEEN UNUSUAL VALUES

Continued

varieties that will keep you in fruit all summer. They will be selected in about this proportion—four white, five yellow free, and one clingstone variety. 3 to 4 ft. size. Regular price, \$5.00.

Special.....\$3.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 3

Fruits in Variety

2 Apple 4 Peach 1 Pear
2 Plum 1 Cherry

This will give you fruit from May to October and longer. If your space needs 10 trees this is our prize collection. Number one size. Regular price, \$7.30.

Special.....\$6.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 4

Some folks prefer the smaller trees. Same as above in assortment, but in the 3½ to 5 ft. size. Regular price, \$6.30.

Special.....\$5.75

SPECIAL OFFER No. 5

Small Fruits—Here is a collection that surely is a fine one for any home owner's lot. Grapes to trail along the fence, the currants and gooseberries to grow along the garden walk, and postage paid, too!

6 Assorted Grapes 25 Red Raspberries
4 Choice Gooseberries No. 1
6 Currants 25 Black Raspberries
Regular price, \$4.95

Special.....\$4.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 6

6 Grapes—Should be planted 6 to 8 ft. apart. Here is a dandy collection, in all colors, early and late, and at a reasonable price, too, for heavy vines, with postage paid. Regular price, \$2.50.

Special.....\$2.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 7

Or if your space permits, we will increase the number to 25 and make a selection that will cover the entire fruiting season and send them postage paid. Regular price, \$6.25.

Special.....\$4.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 8

Every Garden Needs These Plants—Just fill in the order number and the mail man will deliver:

100 Asparagus 10 Rhubarb
By parcel post, of course. Regular price, \$3.50.

Special.....\$3.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 9

Shade Trees—Here are six assorted shade trees, three rapid growing and three of the hardwood type. These are our best. 2 Soft Maple, 6 to 8 ft. 1 American Ash, 6 to 2 Sugar Maple, 8 ft.
6 to 8 ft. 1 Elm, 6 to 8 ft.

Regular price, \$6.50.

Special.....\$5.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 10

This collection of **Blooming Shrubs** is carefully assorted for use along the foundation of your home. Blossoms and berries from April to April, varying in height from 2 to 5 ft.

4 Spirea Van Houttei for taller growth.
2 Spirea Cullosa for intermediate growth.
2 Spirea Thunbergi for smaller growth.
4 Japan Barberry for border. Best sizes.
Regular price, \$6.00.

Special.....\$5.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 11

Another **Dozen Shrubs** for medium height that mature at 3 to 6 ft. Note the flowering period, too. You will make no mistake in trying this one for a group planting on your lawn.

3 Cullosa Spirea. May.
4 Spirea Van Houttei. May.
2 Weigela. May.
1 Hydrangea. August.
1 Snowberry. Fall.
1 Coral Berry. June.
Regular price, \$6.00.

Special.....\$5.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 12

Still another **Collection of Blooming Shrubs**, designed for a background or for screening low, unsightly objects. This embraces the very best plants of their respective blooming season. Ultimate height, 6 to 12 ft.

3 Bush Honeysuckle. Tall and spreading.
3 Mock Orange. Tall.
2 Deutzia. Erect.
1 Double Althea. Tall.
3 Spirea Van Houttei. Intermediate.
Regular price, \$6.00.

Special.....\$5.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 13

10 Evergreens for \$15.00

2 Chinese Arbor Vitae, 2 ft.
4 American Arbor Vitae, 2 ft.
2 Green Spruce, 2 ft.
2 Globe Arbor Vitae, 1½ ft.

A Twenty-Dollar Collection for.....\$15.00

This assortment will make you a nice foundation planting.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 14

15 Choice Evergreens, for \$20.00

- 2 Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 in.
- 3 American Arbor Vitae, 18 to 24 in.
- 4 Globe Arbor Vitae, 15 to 18 in.
- 4 Chinese Arbor Vitae, 18 to 24 in.
- 2 Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae, 15 to 18 in.

The above special collection will make an attractive foundation planting and add many dollars to the value of your home.

SPECIAL OFFER No. 15

The Old-Fashioned Perennial Garden or border of your mother or grandmother can be started with this fine collection of perennials and biennials. All the summer months will be brightened with flowers of this collection. 12 plants, regular price, \$2.65.
Special Price.....\$2.00

SPECIAL OFFER No. 16

24 plants as above, regular price, \$5.25.
Special Price.....\$3.50

SPECIAL OFFER No. 17

50 plants as above, regular price, \$10.00.
Special Price.....\$7.00

SPECIAL**Following Are a Few of Our Specialties:**

California Privet Hedge, 18 to 24 in., branched.....**\$3.50 per Hundred**
 Lombardy Poplar, 6 ft., well branched each **\$.50**
 Grapes, Large, 3 yr., Bearing Size. **3 for \$1.00**
 Apple Trees, 4 ft.....**\$18.00 per Hundred**
 Peach Trees, 2 ft.....**\$10.00 per Hundred**

NON-WARRANTY—We aim to keep our stock pure and true to name, but in the event any Nursery Stock, Seeds or Plants sold by us should prove untrue to name and the purchaser should be thereby damaged, we hereby agree, on proper proof, to replace such stock as may prove untrue to the name under which it is sold or to refund the purchase price. Refunding or replacing to be at our option. Except for such liability, and in respect to all stock sold by us, we give no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter, and all stock, plants and seeds are sold and received with the agreement between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall never be liable for any amount greater than set out herein.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre by the Square System.

Distance	No. of Trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet " " " "	10,890
3 " " " " " "	4,840
4 " " " " " "	2,722
5 " " " " " "	1,745
6 " " " " " "	1,210
7 " " " " " "	888
8 " " " " " "	680
9 " " " " " "	537
10 " " " " " "	435
11 " " " " " "	360
12 " " " " " "	305
13 " " " " " "	257
14 " " " " " "	222
15 " " " " " "	193
16 " " " " " "	170
17 " " " " " "	150
18 " " " " " "	134
19 " " " " " "	120
20 " " " " " "	108
25 " " " " " "	69
30 " " " " " "	48
35 " " " " " "	35
40 " " " " " "	27

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

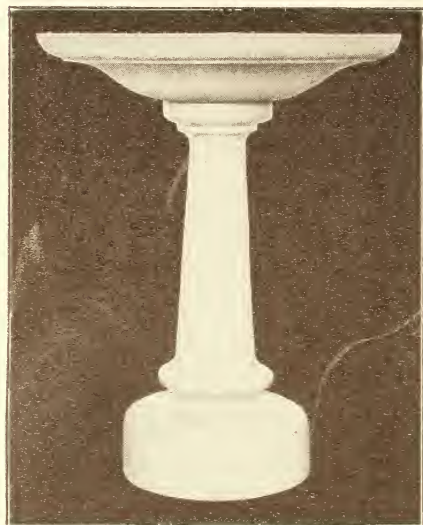
Standard Apples.....40 feet apart each way
 Standard Pears and Strong
 Growing Cherries. 20 feet apart each way
 Duke and Morello
 Cherries.....18 feet apart each way
 Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and
 Nectarines.....16 to 18 feet apart each way
 Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples and
 Quinces.....10 to 12 feet apart each way
 Grapes.....Rows of 10 to 16 feet apart;
 7 to 16 feet in rows
 Currants and Gooseberries.....4 feet apart
 Raspberries and Blackberries....3 to 4 feet
 by 5 to 7 feet
 Strawberries, for field culture. 1 by 3 to 3½ feet
 Strawberries, for garden culture.....1 to 2
 feet apart
 Asparagus, in beds.....1 by 1½ feet
 Asparagus, in fields.....1 by 3 feet

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

GARDEN WARE

Made of White Flint Sand and Cement, reinforced with steel. We guarantee against breakage by freeze.

We quote this ware in the following finishes: Natural Granite White, Cement Gray.

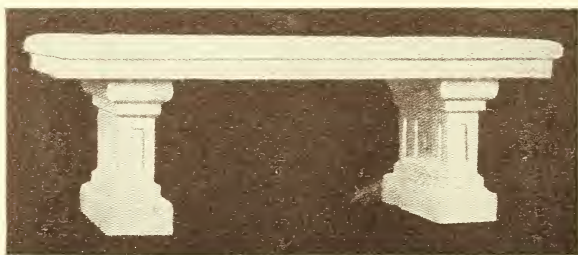
**BIRD BATH BOWL**

Bowl height, 6 in. Diameter of bowl, at top, 27 in. Diameter of bowl, at bottom, 8 in. Pedestal, 28½ in. Diameter, at base, 14 in.

No. 1—Natural Granite White.....\$15.00

No. 2—Cement Grey..... 12.50

A bird bath on your lawn will keep your birds at home.

**LAWN SEAT**

50 inches long and 20 inches wide. Legs are 15 inches wide and 14 inches high.

No. 7—Natural Granite White.....\$15.00

No. 8—Cement Grey..... 12.50

**JARDINIERE**

Large size, height, 16 in.; diameter at top, 20 in. Spread of feet at bottom, 14 in.

Used for Evergreens, Flowers, etc.

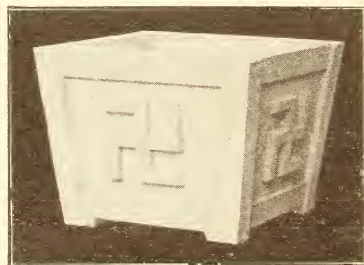
Made of Flint Sand and Cement, reinforced with steel.

We guarantee against breakage by freeze.

No. 3—Natural Granite White.....\$ 8.00

No. 4—Cement Grey..... 6.00

Plants will require very little watering in these containers.

**MISSION BOX**

Mission Box — Height of box, 12½ inches. Dimensions at top, 17 inches square; at bottom, 14 inches square.

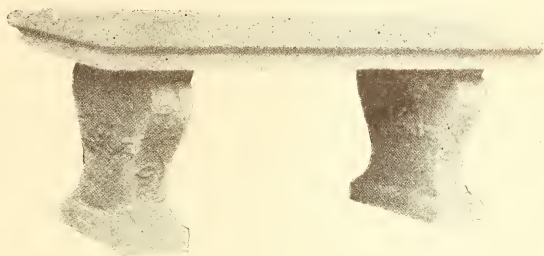
Our most popular Jardiniere, for evergreens, etc.

Will add beauty to any home.

Made of Flint Sand and Cement, same as Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

No. 5—Natural Granite White.....\$ 6.00

No. 6—Cement Grey..... 4.50

**LAWN SEAT**

50 inches long and 20 inches wide. Legs are 16 inches high and 14 inches wide.

No. 9—Natural Granite White.....	\$15.00
No. 10—Cement Grey.....	12.50

**RUSTIC FLOWER BOXES**

Height, 9 inches; width, 12 x 12 inches.

No. 9—Natural Granite White.....	\$ 2.50
No. 10—Cement Grey.....	2.00

Height, 9 inches; width, 12 inches; length, 36 inches.

No. 11—Natural Granite White.....	\$5.00
No. 12—Cement Grey.....	3.50

**SCULPTURE BOX**

Height, 11 inches; top, 16x16 inches; base, 13 x 13 inches.

No. 13—Natural Granite White.....	\$ 6.00
No. 14—Cement Grey....	4.50

The material of which these containers is made retains moisture, thereby requiring little water.

**VASE MOLD**

Height, 10 inches; top, 9½ inches; base, 10 inches. This vase is intended for individual house plants.

No. 15—Natural Granite White.....	\$ 2.00
No. 16—Cement Grey....	1.50

**NO PACKING CHARGE ON
THE ABOVE WARE**

**ALL SOLD
F. O. B. ROANOKE, VA.**

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